The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R.

=The peach crop is reported good and rather abundant. 'Rah!

=President Arthur is on a trip to the Yellowstone country, and all the members of the cabinet are away enjoying themselves. Poor fellows, hope they will all get home safe; and that no one will bag the government while dad and ma are away.

=Thus far three regular Republicans in the house have had the courage and manliness to rise in their places and denounce the apportionment bill offered by their party as unfair and unjust. They are Messrs. Morgan, Lowry and Sterrett.

=The report of the victory of Usibepu over Cetewayo is confirmed. Cetewayo, however, was not wounded and made his escape from the enemy. An immense number of his men were killed.

=The Bellefonte *Republican* mentions that Texas has $4,000,000 in her State treasury, If the carpet baggers had not been driven out the 4 millions would have gone into their pockets.

=Charles S. Wolf, the father of the Independent Republican movement, does not think much of the late boss nominations. He won't eat dirt.

In the legislature the Judicial apportionment has been agreed upon by the conference committees. It increases the number of districts some 4 or 5. Centre and Huntingdon are made a district by this bill.

With the Congressional and Senatorial apportionment there is still a dead-lock on account of the obstinate unfairness of the Republican senate.

The north-western crop prospects are reported as follows: The winter wheat harvest in Nebraska is better than was ever before known, and the corn crop never promised better. Throughout Iowa the prospective yield of corn has grown more encouraging as the season has advanced, with an expectation of a yield that will exceed that of last year. Throughout Wisconsin there is at present a sense of depression among farmers owing to the heavy rains which have badly lodged the small grains, but which damage clear weather and cool winds would largely tend to overcome before the harvesting. Favorable reports come from Dakota for all kinds of grain, and there is also reported an improvement throughout Illinois.

A carriage containing the skeletons of three adults and two children, sitting bolt upright as if in life, under a large tree, has been found near a road in Slano county, Texas. The tree was shattered by lightning. It is supposed the carriage sought shelter under the tree and was struck, the bolt killing the inmates and horses. The weather-beaten appearance of the carriage and its trimmings indicates that the event happened a year or two ago. In a small trunk a letter was addressed "James G. Chamberlain, London, Eng." The remains were found by a ranchman driving cattle and the discovery was reported at once to the authorities. The parties are supposed to have been tourists. The spot where they were found is very secluded and far from habitation.

There is no rest for the wicked at least not for star-routers. The Postoffice Department has prepared statements of the account against ten Star Route contractors, against whom civil suits are to be brought. The accounts aggregate, omitting cents, $1,073,489. In stating these accounts the Sixth Auditor presents with each contract the names of the sureties on that particular contract, these sureties being liable where collection from the contractor cannot be made.

The second plank in the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg last week, is one of the most remarkable declarations ever incorporated into any political platform. Here it is:

"That any surplus in the public treasury arising from a redundant revenue, should, after paying the national debt as fast as its conditions permit, be distributed from time to time to the several states upon the basis of population, to relieve them from the burdens of local taxation and provide ample means for the education of their people."

The New York *Sun* stigmatizes the platform of the Pennsylvania Republicans as "crazy and dishonest." In commenting upon the resolution which provides for the distribution of the surplus revenue of the Government among the several States, the *Sun* says: "If Congress can constitutionally levy taxes to provide for any part of the 'burdens of local taxations;' it can levy taxes to provide for all the expenses of all the States. This would be about equal to the scheme Horace Greely used to laugh at of paying all taxes out of the public Treasury."

QUESTION OF TAXATION.

The New York *World* favors an income tax exempting incomes below $5,000, and graduating above that, increasing the tax as the increase grows, until the big figures of the Vanderbilts, Goulds and bonanza kings are reached, when twenty-five per cent. might be clapped on, as a warning to millionaires. The war income tax was in force from 1863 to 1872. But it only exempted, at first, incomes of $600, then of $1,000 and subsequently of $2,000. Its scale was 5 per cent. on incomes up to $5,000; 7 per cent. from that amount to $10,000, and 10 per cent on all incomes above $10,000. The exemption was too low, the increase of percentage insufficient. The greatest amount raised from the tax was about $61,000,000, which was collected in 1866. Great Britain now raises one-fifth of its internal revenue from a tax on incomes of five pence on every pound, incomes under £150 being exempt. Last year the receipts of the British treasury from this source were a little in excess of fifty millions of dollars. The Pittsburg Post thinks the trouble with the World's idea is that the people of the United States are now chiefly concerned about reducing taxation rather than increasing or developing new subjects of taxation. There is no question an income tax is the most equitable that can be devised. Adam Smith lays down the correct principle of taxation: "The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the Government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is in proportion to the revenues they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State." No tax fits so well with this maxim as an an income tax. But we dont need the tax unless the present systems are abolished, and that is impracticable, so far as the Tariff is concerned, but should be done by the next Congress as regards the internal revenue tax. The entire system should be wiped out. It is not needed, and merely provides a treasury surplus to tempt Congress to extravagance and the Republican party to such lunatic schemes as Wharton Barker proposes. The World will have to wait for the next war for its income tax, righteous as the principle is.

The Sioux braves have had their annual sun dance, with the usual barbarities. A special despatch from the Rosebud Agency, D. T., says;—The annual sun dance of the Sioux Indians took place yesterday afternoon at the camp near the agency about one thousand Indians being present from all parts of the reservation, as well as a number of white visitors. Fifteen warriors took part in the dance, having fasted four days before entering into it. Their bodies were frightfully lacerated according to the usages of the tribe in testing the 'game' qualities of the participants. It is probably the last time that these cruelties will be permitted, as a strong effort will be made to have the government interdict the barbarous practices."

—Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court has decided, in the case of Irons against the Manufactures' National Bank of Chicago, that the stockholders of the bank are liable for the debts of the bank to the amount of their stock and that individual suits to recover on this liability can be commenced without the intervention of a receiver.

The jury in the case of ex-Treasurer Polk brought in a verdict of guilty of embezzelment, fixing the penalty at imprisonment in the penitentiary for twenty years and imposing a fine to the full amount of the embezzelment. Marshal Polk belongs to one of the most prominent families in Tennessee.

The *Patriot* thinks the democratic administration of justice in Tennessee is something different from the republican style of doing the same thing in Washton. Polk, the defaulting treasurer, has been convicted and sentenced to twenty years in prison and to make full restitution of his plunder. The Star route conspirators were acquitted and permitted to go free.

Mr. Van Ormer's valedictory appears in last week's Centre Democrat. A tone of kindness pervades his "good-bye," he however says: "To remain here meant possible political preferment and probable business success, both to be secured, if at all, however, at the expense of considerable personal humiliation."

The last sentence might be more fully explained, Van—what do you mean there will be no "personal humiliation" among fair men in speaking right out.

Saturday evening's storm had heavy hail and rain in parts of this state and much damage was done.

The Spanish minister committed suicide in the Albemarle hotel, by shooting himself, on 29 ult.

THAT RAILROAD.

It has repeatedly been told us, that at the time the Penn'a. RR. was having its agents urging our people to take stock for the road through this valley, that Company obligated itself to the Bald Eagle Valley R.R. company *not to* complete our road. Our informants give this as a positive fact.

If true, there could not have been a more infamous proceeding than to take the hard earned dollars of our people for a certain purpose, and at the same time to be under a written pledge to another party not to carry out that purpose!

What persons at Bellefonte connected with the B. E. V. R. R were a party to such swindle? Did they not all along profess to favor our road, and some of them even come over here and try to electioneer for office on the strength of being friends of our road?

It is about time these men be called up to give an account of themselves. Can it be true that any were base enough to urge on the taking of stock, and yet be secretly opposed to the road? Were any base enough to play that kind of game upon neighbors and citizens of their county, and add insult to injury by trying to get the votes of the people thus robbed?

What have the fellows to say who made all kinds of promises on behalf of the Snowshoe railroad company, in order to induce our people to subscribe? All the representations they made turn out to have been mere moonshine. Were they authorized to make them or were they deceived by the Penn'a R. R. company? if they were, let them speak out.

Our people have been robbed—were certain parties at Bellefonte in cahoot with the robbers? that is what our people want to know just now. We will be glad to find they have clean hands, but circumstances look mighty suspicious.

The Democratic state convention met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday of this week. It is composed of 356 delegates—the largest ever held by the party. We think it was a mistake to double the number of delegates as it made the body unwieldy. The delegates from Centre are J. N. Cassanova, J. H. Reifsnyder, Sol. Peck and Fred Bottorf.

President Roberts and other railroad officials were out inspecting their line and also got to Bellefonte. We suppose they found all right. If these dignitaries want to go where there is really something wrong about their line let them come over here and we will show them enough that can be seen without glasses.

The Lancaster county tobacco crop was greatly damaged by hail last Saturday night.

On Trout run in Elk county they claim to have found gold—assays $200 to the ton.

S. S. ROOM DEDICATION.

There are times in individual as well as collective life, upon which we love to look back—around which centre very many pleasant recollections. Such was the occasion of the re-dedication of the Sunday School room of the St. Luke's Evangelical Lutheran church at Centre Hall, Pa., on the 29th of July, 1883. The church itself, was built in '75 and is a good, commodious, substantial, brick building. The basement, however, was not adapted to the actual needs of the school; and the conviction of this fact, led to the steps which resulted in recasting it entirely. Neat iron pillars have taken the place of the heavy and not ornamental wooden ones supporting the ceiling, and the seats have been changed to semi circular form, each teacher being supplied with a comfortable chair, with his class around him. Two immense heaters have been walled into an ornamental brick case, neatly plastered over and white coated and the infant department arranged so as to enable them to enjoy the opening and closing services of the school without the necessity of marching from one room to the other. Each seat is raised a little above the other, thus securing to each scholar a full and perfect view of the main room. Back of the Superintendent's stand hang four pictures,—the lamented Rowe's being the centre piece,—this relieved on the one side by the "Hero of Protestantism," and on the other by the illustrated "Lord's Prayer," and under them all a beautiful white cross over and around which trails a handsome cluster of suggestive flowers. In addition to these three are several others representing childhood, in its innocent and tender playfulness, pictures which have a mellowing influence on every earnest beholder. A beautiful blue pendant upon which are inscribed in golden letters the word "Welcome," adorns a prominent place in the room. The day for re-dedicating opened with a softness that gave promise of blessing. At nine o'clock, the exercises, which consisted of the second order of service in the Lesson Book, up to the hymn after the Apostles creed, together with addressess by M. Derstine, the asst.-Superintendent and Hon. F. Kurtz, Editor of the Reporter and a select poem by Chas. Kurtz, son of the Editor, entitled, "The Everlasting Memorial," and singing and prayer, followed by a dedication service by the pastor, began. The addresses were of unusual fitness and merit and the pastor feels grateful for such able assistants. Flowers and evergreens gave a freshness and sweetness to the occasion that heightened the spiritual effect upon all who joined in the service with the heart. Tears of joy were in many eyes, and there rested on many hearts the benediction of a conscious presence from on high. To the efficiency of the building committee great credit is due. They did their work well. The Sunday shool is in a healthy condition, manned as it is by a corps of intelligent and devoted teachers. It has taken a young lad in our Guntoor Mission to educate, at a cost of $25 a year for 3 years or more. But one verdict is heard in regard to the renewed room and the services connected with its re-opening—and that is most favorable. May God bless this school more abundantly and glorify Himself through it in future more than ever in the past. W. E. F.

A PITCHFORK DUEL.

Louisville, July 26.—Intelligence has been received here of a duel with pitchforks in a house at High Grove, Nelson county, yesterday, between two farm laborers in which both are believed to have been mortally wounded. Their names are Daniel Wilkes, colored, and John McDougal, white. They were working together and got into a quarrel, which they desired to fight out. Wilkes procured a long handled two-pronged fork and McDougal a short handled one with four prongs. They fought it out alone and both are likely to die without being able to describe the contest.

THE LATE BATTLE IN PERU.

Lima, July 21.—To-day's *Diaria Official* gives the details of the battle at Huanuco, as reported to General Lynch. Caceres had four thousand men, while Garrosteagas' division numbered sixteen hundred. Caceres' loss was from eight hundred to one thousand killed, and a large number wounded. Of the Chilian force, fifty were killed, and one hundred and four wounded. Several Peruvian chiefs were killed. Caceres and Recabera were wounded. The Chillians captured eleven pieces of artillery, eight hundred rifles and one standard.

A DESPERATE PASSENGER.

Dennison, Texas, July 23.—Last night a man got aboard a freight train on the Mississippi Pacific Railroad, near Red River, and upon his fare being demanded, drew his revolver and killed a brakeman. He then shot a second man Grumbler in the region of the heart. The latter fell from the train and was again shot at twice by the murderer, who then ran into the brush. The brakeman leaves a wife and ten children. His body was found horribly mangled by the cars and with a bullet in his brain.

A TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN NEW YORK.

Nineteen Persons Killed.

Albion, N. Y. July 28.—A terrible accident occurred on the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railroad at Carlyon station, about 9.30 last evening, by which nineteen persons were killed and thirty were injured. The train, a double header, was excursion train No. 53, and was bound for Clayton, with Thousand Island tourists, mostly from Michigan. The excursion train was behind time, and when the collision occurred it was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour. The wind was blowing a gale, and had blown a freight car off the side track and partly on the main track. The collision threw one of the engines on end and the other one into the ditch. The baggage car and two sleepers were completely demolished. Cars were piled upon one another until there was one vast heap of ruins. At the time a heavy thunder shower was passing over and the night was dark. The cries and shrieks of the dying and wounded were terrible. The crash was heard three miles away.

THIRTY-FIVE MINERS LOSE THEIR LIVES IN SICILY.

Hundreds of Persons Injured by Earthquake Shocks.

London, July 29.—An explosion has occurred in a mine at Caltivisetta, Sicily, by which thirty-five miners out of a total of seventy lost their lives.

The town of Casamicciola, near Naples was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake last night. Neighboring towns of Fario and Lacceamero were greatly damaged. One hundred persons more or less severely injured have arrived at Naples by steamers. The shocks began at 9:30 a'clock last evening. At that hour a majority of the people of the upper classes were at the theatre. Nearly all the houses in town collapsed. It is estimated that one thousand persons were killed and eight hundred injured. A number of steamers have been brought into service to carry the injured to Naples. The impression produced by the disaster is indescribable. Many of the victims belong to good families.

FRENCH TROOPS ATTACK THE ANNAMITES AND KILL A THOUSAND MEN.

Paris, July 28, 1883.—A despatch was received at the Ministry of Marine today announcing that the French troops had made a sortie from Hanoi, inflicting a severe loss on the enemy. The despatch says:—Colonel Badens made a sortie on the 19th from Hanoi with a force of 500 men. He captured seven pieces of artillery and killed 1,000 of the enemy. The loss of the French in the movement was but eleven men."

We are told that Wm. Morthimer, a one handed compositor in the office of the Carbon Advocate, fastens his stick diagonally across the "t" box and sets and distributes 8,000 ems of solid minion each day.

Subscribe and pay for the Reporter.

PENN HALL ITEMS.

On Friday morning there was a lively scene between this place and the rr. depot: Duck & Weris came along with their engine and separator en route for Tobias Baily's barn in Penn twp.; next in line came J. B. Fisher's Farquhar separator, to be used on his Auchentorlie farm; E. C. Krumrine & Co. closed up the rear with their separator and self-guiding engine steamed up and moved to the barn of John F. Heckman. Good success: Dan'l Weaver's domestic incubator is doing its work complete; the machine developed 150 little chicks in a healthy condition. Sup't D. M. Wolf has not yet moved into his elegant new residence, it now presents a very fine appearance; he will occupy it in a short time. Judge candidates are about looking up their inierest in Gregg twp. "Dickenson's Dutchman," Charlie Lengheimer who was employed at the Spring Mills house last summer we notice has been liberated once again and is in New York waiting on some philanthropist to care for him. Constable Hubler of Penn twp. was about again; he captured his object, had him to appear before Justice Herring who discharged him for want of evidence. Geo. did they try to get you into trouble again. J. P. Condo has purchased a fancy horse a regular spotty; he would be a desirable animal for a circus show. James C. Condo is sporting a new horse he should have access to well filled corn cribs forjawhile. Beats Lewisburg—they claim shipping 4 ton of butter annually. Why the one business house in our town ships 8 to 10 ton of butter annually. NEWS BOY.

THREE PERSONS KILLED AT A CROSSING.

Lancaster, Pa., July 27.—At 5:30 this morning the second section of the fast express east, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, struck a market wagon containing Henry Welsh and wife and Miss Alice Swartz, of Mount Joy, at Manheim road crossing. Miss Swartz and the horse were killed instantly. Welsh, with a part of the vehicle, was dragged about four hundred yards, and was dead when found. Mrs. Welsh lived only about twenty minutes. Mr. Welsh was terribly mangled. The engineer whistled to warn the occupants of the wagon but Welsh tried to whip his horse across the track.

THREE MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Orlando, Fla., July 28.—In the Circuit Court to-day Silas B. Carter, who murdered J. W. Griffin, near this place, last spring; Archibald Newton, who, on October 24, 1882, killed Samual McMillan at Sanford, and Arthur Williams, who committed a felonious assault, were sentenced to be hanged.

CETYWAYO'S BROTHER, DABULAMANZI, KILLED.

Durban, July 27. Cetywayo's brother Dabulmanzi, has also been killed by the insurgents. Cetywayo's oldest boy, a child of 12 years, was saved from the slaughter in which all the rest of the King's companions were involved. Cetywayo's wives were also killed.

HANGED BY A MOB.

Des Moines, July 24.—Hardy, the Polk City murderer, was taken from the jail at Harlan and hanged by about fifty masked men about 3 a. m. The mob came from toward Marne. They tied their horses in a grove about a mile from town and came in regular order with arms, rope and sledges. They bound Jailor Walkins and made his wife give up the keys. They then unlocked the cell where Hardy was and took him out and hung him. While he was hanging they shot him and afterwards took the body down and threw it into the river.

The State Bank of Lock Haven was organized recently by the election of the following gentlmen as Directors: D. H. Moore, W. A. Simpson, W. B. Carskadon, John W. Smith, B. M. Fields, Chas R. Noyes and Wallace Gakle. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: W. H. Moore, President; W. A. Simpson, Vice President; E. C. McClure, Cashier; H. W. Moore, Teller; H. T. Harvey, Solicitor:. The new bank commenced business on the 23 inst. The banking firm of Moore, Simpson & Co, has been merged into the State Bank and the new bank will be conducted under the old management.

Lewisburg, Pa., July 24.—At Union Furnace, three miles south of this place, Mrs. Emma Shannon, aged thirty-three years committed suicide under the following circumstances: She for years had been addicted to the habit of taking opium and laudanum in large quantities. On Tuesday of last week she sent a little girl to Lewisburg for two dollars worth of these drugs, together with some quinine. It appears that she took at one time this entire quantity, with the exception of a little opium which was afterwards found in her bed. Physicians were called in soon as possible, but her slumber was too deep for their skill to break and she died on Friday. Her husband, John Shannon industrious, hard working man, and seven children mourn the loss of the wife and mother, who would have been a kind companion and protector had it not been for her excessive fondness for the fatal drugs.

Mr. G. W. Nitrauer, Lebanon, Pa., says: "Rheumatism, sleeplessness and swelling troubled me which Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured."

Our subscribers should bear in mind when one year is paid in advance, $2, we allow a credit of 2 months as a premium

Troy, July 21.—A subterranean forest, seven feet below the surface of the ground, has been discovered in Chazy, Clinton County. Many of the trees are in an admirable state of preservation.

London, July 30.—A late dispatch from Naples to Reuter's Telegram Co. says: The number of killed on the Island of Ischia by the earthquake on Saturday night, was 3000. Suffering great.

—There was a breeze between England and France, a few days ago, and a smell of war. The trouble has passed away and there won't be a fight. Soon as the unpleasantness arose there a was rise in the price of clothing all over, thinking the demand for the article would be great in case of war. Only one house refused to put up the price of clothing, and that was Lewins & Co. who determined not to speculate on what would be a calamity. The Philad. Branch, it will be seen, always has a feeling for the welfare of the masses. Let the public remember this fact, and buy clothing where it can be got 30 per cent cheaper than elsewhere.

POLISHING THE WRONG END.

Many men daily polish their boots who never give a thought to the condition of their hair, except to harrow it casually with brush and comb, or submit it to the paralyzing attentions of the average barber. What happens? Why this: From neglect, mental anxiety, or any of a score of causes, the hair turns prematurely gray and begins to fall out. Parker's Hair Balsam will at once stop the latter processs and restore the original color. An elegant dressing, free from grease. july 4t

IN THE PILOT HOUSE.

"Yes, sir; this kind of work obliges a man to keep sober as a judge. Of all men in the world, steamboat pilots and railroad engineers should let liquor alone. For on their clearness of sight and coolness of head depends the safety of life and property."

Keeping his hand on the wheel as he said this, Mr. A. Brockman, of No. 29½ Silver street, Chicago, added: "Of course, some of 'em drink; but the sober ones have the best positions and the best pay. Yes, the work and exposure sometimes tells on us; but for my part, I find Parker's Tonic to be all the invigorant I need. I've got a bottle aboard here now; never go on a trip without it. When I havn't any appetite, or am in any way out of sorts, it se's me up in no time. If drinking men would use the Tonic, it would help 'em to break off. (No, that isn't a light house; it's a star, low down near the water.) As I was saying, the Tonic is new life bottled up. You see that flagstaff? Well, with a bottle of Parker's Tonic in the pilot house I can keep malaria as far from me as that, all the time. My wife has used it for three years for summer complaints and colic, and as an invigorant, when she's tired out from overwork. She says the Tonic is a daisy. Good bye! Don't break your neck going below.

This preparation, which has been known as Parker's Ginger Tonic, will hereafter be called simply "Parker's Tonic." This change has been rendered necessary by substitutes imposed upon their customers by unprincipled dealers under the name of ginger; and as ginger is really an unimportant flavoring ingredient, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of Parker's Ginger Tonic contain the genuine medicine if the fac-simile signature of Hiscox & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. aug 1 n r

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the ..... and the Hon. J. G. Larimer, Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1 st day of Aug., 1883, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Aug. next, being the 27 day of Aug. 1883, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Aug., in the year of our Lord 1883, and the one hudred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States. T. J. DUNKLE Sheriff

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,
On L. & T. R. R.
FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley scenery.
Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor
SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.
1 4vm

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J D. SHUGERT Cashier

WM. A. SANDOE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA,
Desires to announce to his customers that he has lately taken instructions under W. W. Belford, of Milton, in the latest improvements in cutting, who is one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.
=He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29may

HIS OPINION.
In Clear Sentences an Authority adds his own to the Popular Judgment.
191 West Tenth Street, New York, Aug. 11, 1880.
Messrs. Seabury & Johnson:
I am slow to pin my faith to any new curative agent, but BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER has won my good opinion. I find it an exceptionally cleanly plaster to use and rapid in its action. Many tests in its qualities in my own family, and among my patients, have convinced me that there is no other single article so valuable for popular use, none so helpful in cases of Lame Back, Local Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Congestion of the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, and Lumbago. You may feel free to use my name.
Very truly yours,
H. H. KANE, M.D.,
Physician-in-Chief of the De Quincy Home.
Price of the the CAPCINE 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York

Agricultural.

The Turnip Crop.

The turnip crop is one of the most important in our system of farm rotation, but it is one that is more generally neglected than any other. It is not so valuable a crop as parsnips, carrots or beets, so far as its feeding value is concerned, but it can be produced at less cost that the others. Beets, carrots and parsnips should go in early, in order to get a good start in growth, but we have the advantage of being able to defer the putting in of turnip seed till July, after the new crop of seed is ready, and cultivation is carried on during a period when no other crops are being seeded. Considering the cost of production, the turnip crop should be a special one on every farm. They keep well during winter, and not only serve an excellent purpose when sliced and fed in the raw state to stock, but can also be cooked and mixed with other food. Not only are the roots valuable, but the tops also—there is no part wasted. By weight they produce heavily, and are not deficient in bulk when compared with many other crops.

The most essential feature connected with the cultivation of turnips is to make the seed bed fine. The seeds are very small, and must not be deeply covered, and no lumps or other obstructions should be tolerated on the location intended for them. In procuring seed get that which has matured this season, and use it liberally, as this plant is often attacked by the turnip fly, which is very destructive. Turnips may be sown broadcast on ground that has been cultivated and kept clean and free from grass and weeds the previous year; but they should never follow corn, experience having demonstrated that such rotation does not result well.

The seed may be sown in drills—the drills to be of such distance apart as serves best for either the hoe or cultivator. When they are high enough to thin out an ordinary hoe will cut away all that are not desired, leaving the most vigorous plants and hand-picking is sometimes necessary to thin out the stools that are left. During all stages of growth the crop should be kept free from intrusion of weeds and grass, as turnips are sometimes overtaken by drought, during which time it is absolutely essential not only to keep down weeds but also to keep the soil loose by frequent cultivation.

The best fertilizer for turnips is superphosphate; but the addition of a proportion of guano and potash in some shape will be beneficial. Above all, however, there is nothing better for them than a liberal application of good, fine, well-rotted stable manure; especially if it has been broadcasted and well worked in with the harrow before drilling in the seed.

Grass or Cultivated Ground for Pears.

Nothing seems more surprising than the rapid movement which seems to have been made the last fifteen to twenty years in favor of growing pear-trees in grass. We well remember, when the subject was first mooted, what a storm the suggestion made. It was looked on as the height of absurdity, and those who recommended it were thought to be lunatics of the most confirmed description. We never took any sides in this question until our own experience proved its value, and when we have successful instances of pear-culture in grass, as we often have. We do not deny that there are many good cultivators who have excellent success in what is called clean culture of pear-orchards. Their error has been in regarding its as the only successful plan. As we have said, it is rather remarkable how great is the change the other way; and we should not be surprised one of these days to find the public running to the opposite extreme, and insisting that in grass only can pears be grown. We are confident that the crops are more regular, the fruit more perfect and the trees are better protected against blight. We do not, in fact, ever remember having a pear-tree to die of blight, not that we believe grass is a perfect protection, only that such is the fact. The ground is uniformly cooler in grass than in cultivated land, and to a certain extent moister, and then, too, the roots are never disturbed. We have lost several standard and a number of dwarf trees by blight; in fact, latterly not a year passes that there is not a diminution of our trees in this way; while in grass nothing but old age seems to cause them to succumb. When we say that we have three trees on our premises said to be full one hundred and fifty years old, in good bearing condition, one of them apparently as good as ever it was, we think there is good ground for our opinion.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Farm Notes.

Rye measuring 7½ feet has been exhibited at Sparta, Tenn.

It is estimated that the Georgia melon crop this year will reach upwards of 7,500,000 melons, and will sell for $1,500,000.

The Manitoba agricultural report claims that the average yield of potatoes in that country last year was 278 bushels per acre, and the average for 7 years 294 bushels.

Nebraska claims so have raised the largest apple ever grown in this country. It weighed 29½ ounces. A model of it is in the Smithsonian institution at Washington.

An exchange says that a New York farmer declares that an acre of Hubbard squash will fatten ten more hogs than the corn that can be raised on the same ground. He has gathered from six to eight tons from an acre.

Kerosene oil may be used for destroying insects on plants as follows: Take a tablespoonful of the oil and mix it with half a tea-cupful of milk and then dilute with a gallon of water. It can be applied with a syringe, after which the plants should be rinsed with clean water.

As a remedy for hog cholera, a correspondent of the *Journal of Agriculture* recommends a half teaspoonful of carbolic acid in a gill of milk. This remedy he states has been successful in every case, and not only cures but stops the spread of the disease. It is administered from the mouth of a long necked bottle.

WEEDS.—The great work of this month is to kill weeds. Do not wait until the weeds have choked up the crops, but keep the cultivator at work and keep the crop free from them. It estimated that the weeds rob us of half the profits of our corn crop alone, and the farmer who keeps his crops free from weeds makes a profit, while his neighbor who lets the weeds grow loses money on every crop grown.—*Farmer's Companion.*

The *Live Stock Record* says: "Colic in horses is often brought on by feeding hay passed through cornstalk cutters, mixed with meal, middlings or bran, then wet up. The horse eats this food thus prepared so rapidly that it is not properly masticated, and consequently becomes so clodded in the stomach as to cause indigestion, followed by colic, more especially if directly after eating he is allowed to drink heartily of water; and the colder this is, so much the more liable it is to bring on colic."

A Philadelphia company has bought a farm in Accomac county, Va., which is to be devoted to raising of geese in order to obtain their feathers. They will begin with 2000 fowls and increase to 10,000.

WHERE BLUE GRASS ORIGINATED.—It may not be uninteresting to our readers to know that blue grass, so famous in Kentucky, was first raised in Indiana at a little Indian village called Miami Village, on White river, in Hamilton county. In the year 1781, John and William Connor were stolen by the Indians from Pittsburg, Pa., and brought to this village. John here became the chief man among the Indians and through him we learned that blue grass was a native of what is now Hamilton. In 1810, as General Harrison's army was returning south, they took quantities of it to Vincennes and Kentucky, and from there it spread. Judge Finch, of Indianapolis, has often been heard to corroborate this statement, and it may be accepted as correct that blue grass was first raised in what was then known as the Northwestern territory, now Indiana.

FENCE POSTS.—The *Scientific American* tells of a recipe by which fence posts of even the softest woods can be made durable. The original source of this valuable information "discovered many years ago" that wood could be made to last longer than iron in the ground, but thought the process so simple that it was not well to make a stir about it. Would as soon have poplar, basswood or ash as any other kind of timber for fence posts. Have taken out basswood posts after having been set seven years that were as sound when taken out as when first put in the ground. Time and weather seemed to have no effect upon them. The posts can be prepared for less than two cents apiece. This is the recipe: Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized coal to the consistency of paint. Put a coat of this over the timber and there is not a man that will live to see it rot.

Shropshire Downs.

Combining as they do a heavy carcass of choice mutton with a fleece of good weight and of that fine medium staple that never goes out of favor, the Shropshire Down sheep are rapidly rising in popularity with American breeders. They are vigorous, hardy, and stand close herding in large flocks without loss of size or stamina; the ewes are careful mothers and good nurses, yielding plenty of milk; they are prolific, flocks frequently producing 40 per cent. of twins; they are hearty feeders, and have unusually great powers of assimilation of food, therefore they attain great weights at an early age; yet they kill well, giving a large proportion of choice meats. The quality of their flesh is such that if it could be generally introduced to our markets, its use would quickly banish the prejudice so many Americans have against mutton.

Almost a century has passed since the foundations of the Shropshire Down breed were laid by crossing the Cotswold and the Leicester on the original stock found on Morfe Common, a tract of some 600,000 acres in England. The original sheep had horns, and brown or black faces. The horns they have lost, but the brown faces are retained, and the legs are dark gray. In those parts of America where wool alone is the object for which the flock is kept, the Shropshires will be found profitable; where both wool and mutton find ready market, it may well be doubted if a better breed can be kept.

Importations of Shropshires to America are increasing in volume and in frequency. There are in the vicinity of Chicago a number of flocks of much merit, and other flocks are scattered through the country from Canada to Texas. For the good of a land which, in the first seven months of this year paid more than $40,000,000 to other countries for wool and woolen goods, it is to hoped that every reasonable effort will be made to extend a knowledge of the characteristics of this breed, and to impress its value upon the minds of our people.

Breeders of Shropshires in America are thinking of taking measures for opening a register in which, under proper regulations as to proof of pure breeding, etc., Shropshires in America may be entered.—*Midland Farmer.*

BOOK FARMING.—A few years ago a city gentleman bought what is generally called a run out farm, and thinking he must use something different than usual to bring up the productiveness of the land, he bought a large quantity of potash from the city and mixing it with sawdust, obtained from a saw mill near his farm, waited patiently for planting time. Meanwhile the neighboring farmers were watching him closely, and when they found him planting potatoes, using sawdust for manure (knowing nothing of the potash) they laughed and called him a city book farmer, and prophesied a total failure of the crop, but when harvest time came, his crop of potatoes was the largest in town. Thinking they had learned something new, they engaged all the sawdust to be had in the town during the next year. So when the book farmer went to the mill the next spring after sawdust he found it all taken. He said nothing, but dressed his land with barnyard manure, his neighbors planting on sawdust (without the potash). The consequence was as might have been expected, he was the only man there who had a good crop of potatoes, and then it was his turn to laugh.—*Farmers' Companion.*

Our Insulated Manufactures.

The New York *Nation* says: "It is generally admitted that the production of iron now outstrips the consumption. On April 21 there was a decline of $2 per ton: a further decline of $2 was announced and still lower prices are predicted." How, then, are the mills to be kept at work? And if the mills are not kept at work how are laborers in the iron manufactories to find work? What does the term over-production mean? Only that the iron mills of the United States produce more than the people of the United States can consume. No reference is had to the markets of the world. These are closed because the manufacturers of this country cannot, under the tariffs here prevailing, compete in any free market. They can sell only in a market from which all others are excluded. The machinery used here, a part of the raw material used here, the clothing and much of the necessaries of every laborer's life are taxed so that no manufacturer in the United States can enter into competition with another who procures his material and supplies in a free market. This is why the mills of American manufacturers must shut down when the home market is supplied. Strikes and shut-downs are the inevitable fruit of a protective policy of the extreme features of that now prevalent in this Government. Our commerce is kept up by industries which are not only unprotected but compete in foreign markets despite the tax put upon them by the tariff. Agriculture furnishes nine-tenths of the exports of the country, competing with the world after paying high tariffs on the house the farmer lives in, the clothes he wears, the implements he uses, and on the wagons and cars with which his products are carried to market. Relieved from taxation imposed for protection, it is believed our manufacturers could also compete in every market with all comers. Certain it is our manufacturers are insulated under the existing system and cannot enter any field beyond our own borders.

The greatest pleasure I know is to do a good action by stealth and have it found out by accident.—*Lamb.*

Fashion is Queen.

Pretty capotes with straw crowns and brims composed of plaitings of lace will be much worn as the season advances.

Cockades of ribbon in two contrasting colors, the ends of the loops cut into cockscombs, trim many bonnets.

New flannel suits for children are made of cheviot flannel, garnet, blue, dark green and gray being the favorite colors.

The summer silks which come in large plaids of brilliant blues and reds sell more readily than any other for dress skirts.

A simple and graceful overskirt has a deep, round apron front that reaches to the foot of the underskirt. Several thick, full plaits are laid at each side of the apron, and the back has two full breadths of the material, to be draped in soft folds.

Yellow, in a score of tints, ranging from daffodil and primrose to citron yellow of a greenish tint, is a color that is now exceedingly fashionable in every sort of dress fabric, bonnet material and garniture, and in house-adorning—in drapery, panelings, portieres, lambrequins and curtains.

Spring serges and basket-cloths are mostly in plaids, in even or irregular patterns, and in quiet, neutral tones of ecru, fawn color, and pale cinnamon brown, elivened by dashes or intersecting hair lines of some bright color. Broken and fancy checks are more in use than the shepherd's plaids or "inch" blocks.

The Petersham felt hat for young ladies and misses is as masculine as any worn by youth in their teens. It is of London felt, with sloping crown and slightly rolled brim, and its severe trimming is a ribbed velvet band and steel buckle. Two kid bands, with buckles and straps, also trim these English walking-hats, and the binding of the brim must be of the same kind.

The mountain parasol has a long stick with a crook to be used as a staff. These are mounted with strong silk. Brown is a useful and durable color. The coaching parasol is shown covered with pongee lined with watered silk, gold or ecru or Roman stripes; the handles bamboo, in heavy club style. Terra-cotta sunshades, with very long sticks, are a very conspicuous affair for the girl of the period.

Among the handsome new brocades are exhibited patterns of large nondescript flowers in solid white, with pale-green foliage on a background of small interlaced arabesques of scarlet and gold color. Another shows great sprays of pale-pink and tea roses on a delicate silver-gray satin background. The most notable of these brocades is a design in chaudron, or copper-colored satin, with large raised arabesques of foliage in exquisitely shaded tones of chaudron down each side of the breadth, while up the centre of the silk are brocaded clusters of carnations in their natural hues. This silk is literally as "thick as a board," and costs thirty dollars a yard. This fabric is particularly adapted to regal toilets made with court train, and would appropriately adorn a stately matron treading with grace and dignity the figures of the minuet.

It is told by modistes returning from abroad that, among other vagaries of fashion in the gay French capital, bonnets and hats are now selected with a view to silently demonstrating the role the various wearers desire to enact before the world. One style of hat—a "perfect love"—tip-tilted over the eyes, and crowned with blush-roses, is intended to be expressive of sweet naivete; another adorned with delicately tinted touch-me-nots and tender white lilies of the valley, characterizes the wearer as of a gentle, clinging disposition; while formidable and atrocious-looking bonnets, adorned with owls looking wise, eagles looking fierce, and daggers, swords and jewel-headed spears, are assumed by women who openly repudiate the tradition of weakness, and desire to demonstrate by a self-reliant demeanor their assumption af the free rights of women, so far as social customs and restrictive public opinion have surrendered to the claims for emancipation which they periodically clamor for.

The Plucky Sparrow.

The sparrow is a saucy adversary, afraid of nothing and seldom worsted in a fair fight; but of course he has to yield to superior numbers. Thus, not long ago in the Austrian town of Klagenfurth a throng of persons watched a siege which left a sparrow in a most deplorable situation. He had taken possession of the nest of a pair of swallows under the balcony roof of a savings bank and when they returned refused to be ejected. Whereupon they flew off and presently returned with a score of their kindred, each bearing a lump of mud in its bill. Before the sparrow realized what was going on his enemies had shut him up in the nest, leaving only one small opening out of which, at last accounts, his neck was hanging in a disconsolate manner, while starvation stared him in the face.

The Household.

LETTUCE CREAM SALAD.—Season the lettuce vinegar, salt, pepper and pounded sugar, all in sparing quantity. Then pour over it the thickest cream you can obtain. This salad should be eaten soon after it is dressed.

CUCUMBER SALAD.—Let the cucumbers lie in salt and water one hour before paring them; then pare, and slice as thinly as possible; drain through salted water; add olive, lemon juice, pepper, salt and a little mustard in quantities to taste, and serve.

HARD SAUCE.—Two cups of powdered sugar, add half a cup of butter, slightly warmed, so that the two can be worked up together. When they are well mixed, beat in half a teaspoonful of nutmeg and the juice of a lemon. Whip smooth and light, mound neatly upon a plate, and set in the cold to harden.

HAM AND MACARONI.—Cold ham, either fried or boiled, is very good mixed with macaroni. Boil the latter until tender; warm dice of the former in a saucepan and mix them with the macaroni, adding a little melted butter and milk to moisten it.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Cut the chicken into six or eight pieces. Season well with salt and pepper. Dip in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs in which there is one teaspoonful of chopped parsley for every cupful of crumbs. Fry ten minutes in boiling fat. Cover the center of a cold dish with Tartare sauce. Arrange the chicken on this and garnish with a border of pickled beets, so it can be served with cream.

REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.—The following formula has been found very valuable where the patient is otherwise healthy; it can be given in all ages, from the infant to the adult, regulating the dose to suit the age: Extract of cascard sagrada fluid 1 ounce; tinct. of nux vomica 2 drams; extract of belladonna fluid ½ dram; glycerine 1 ounce; mix. Dose—Teaspoonful to an adult, night and morning, as neccessary.

CATMEAL DRINK.—Mix one-half pound of oatmeal with five gallons of cold water, boil it for half an hour and strain it through a rather coarse gravy strainer; add brown sugar to taste while hot. It is very much improved by the addition of one-half ounce of citric acid or one ounce of tartaric acid. The thinly cut rind of two or three lemons or oranges may be boiled in it, or a still cheaper flavoring is to add, before boiling, a bit of cinnamon stick or a few cloves. To be served cold.

CHEESE BISCUITS.—Take four ounces of grated cheese, three ounces of finely grated bread crumbs, two ounces of butter, a teaspoonful of flour of mustard, a saltspoonful of cayenne, one of white pepper and two beaten-up eggs; melt the butter and mix all the ingredients together, and let them stand an hour. Knead and work out the paste as thin as possible, and cut it into triangles or roll it up into thin sticks about three inches long. Bake in a quick oven for sixteen to eighteen minutes; serve hot.

CHERRY PUDDING.—Make a crust as for baking-powder biscuit; roll it out till it is about two-thirds of inch thick. Stew enough cherries so that when they are spread on the crust they will cover it and be deep enough to make a good layer of fruit; roll the crust up then, taking care to keep the cherries from falling off. Wrap a cloth around it; sew it loosely with a coarse thread, which is easily pulled out. Allow plenty of room for the crust to rise. Lay this on a plate and set it in a steamer. Steam it for an hour and a half.

PRESERVED CHERRIES.—Pick and stone the cherries; put them in layers with powdered sugar, in a deep earthen dish, allowing half a pound of sugar to each pound of cherries; let them stand in a cool place three days; then boil altogether in a copper preserving kettle, drawing the kettle from the fire, or stirring it down every time it boils, until it boils up six times; then pour all into an earthen dish and let them cool; then take up the cherries from the syrup; drain them; lay them in thin layers, on hair sieves in a warm oven to dry; turn them out on clean sieves every six hours until they are quite dry; they may then be packed in boxes between layers of paper.

A NEW WAY TO MAKE CURRANT JELLY.—The currants are to be picked, washed and syruped in the usual way, and the juice placed in a stone or earthen vessel, and set away in a cool place in the cellar; in about twenty-four hours a considerable amount of froth will cover the surface, produced by fermentation, and this must be removed and the whole again strained through the jelly bag; then an equal weight of powdered white sugar added; this is stirred constantly until entirely dissolved, and then put into jars, tied up tightly and then put away; at the end of another twenty-four hours a perfectly transparent jelly of the most satisfactory character will be formed, which will keep as long as if it had been cooked.

FRESH PINEAPPLE.—When properl prepared this is a delicious fruit for dessert, but as usually served, cut round in slices, it is naught. It should be carefully peeled and all the "eyes" taken out in the morning of the day on which it is to be used. Leave the topmost plume of green leaves, and set the fruit on the dish in which it is to be served. Then dust it thickly with powdered sugar and let it stand until it is to be served. Tear it apart with a fork, holding the plume of green leaves with the left hand. This mode of serving insures the retention of the rich juices.

From Demorest.

The Last Great Eclipse.

The astronomers of all nations who went to observe the eclipse of the sun at the Carolina Island in the Pacific on May 6th, had the rare good fortune to have a cloudless day on which to make their observations. The results are said to be very important. They found no trace of a planet between Mercury and the sun, which it was suspected existed, and which had been named Vulcan. The outer corona of the solar photosphere is now found to be due to refraction. It is said the spectrum revealed lines which were undistinguishable by the astronomers, and this means that there are metals or other material substances in the body of the sun which are unknown to our planet, at least so far as the discovery has gone.

A Pass in the Mountains.

A discovery has recently been made in South America which promises a most important change in the future of that monster peninsula. As is well known, the Andes mountains are a barrier between the west coast and nine-tenths of the territory of South America. This has kept back the progress of the interior, which is inaccessible except from the Atlantic coast; but now a pass has been discovered in the mountains between Chili and the Argentine territory near Lake Naheulhaspi. This will open up an immense fertile territory, heretofore one of the most neglected corners of the globe. By this pass a railroad can be built from the western outposts of the Argentine Republic, across Chili at its western point, where seventy miles has to be occupied, to a Chilian port at the head of the gulf which lies between Chiloe island and the mainland. This pass opens up a country with the temperature very much like the United States, that is, on a latitude with New York. The middle of the next century will see myriads of human beings occupying the fertile pampas east of the Andes. The commerce will be conducted through this newly discovered pass, and perhaps others may be found equally available for the dense population yet to be developed south of the Equator. Who knows, perhaps the eccentric suggestion of Rowan Helper to build a railroad from the extreme North to the extreme South on the tops of the Rocky and the Andes mountains along the whole length of North and South America, may yet be realized.

Other Worlds than Ours.

An incredible story is seriously given in some of the journals about the discovery of a sword which was found in an aerolite. A certain physician in the State of New York was attracted by a very brilliant shooting star which fell in the bed of a creek near where he was riding. Subsequent investigation on the spot where it fell discovered a sword of peculiar shape, which had evidently been wielded in battle, and which must have been used by one who would have been deemed "a giant among the sons of men" in this world. Of course the presumption would be that this sword had fallen into the clay of a river, which was subsequently metamorphosed by heat into solid rock. In the course of ages a volcano developed under this rock, which projected the imprisoned sword into space beyond the attraction of the planet from which it came. In the course of time the wandering aerolite in the interstellar spaces became entangled in the atmosphere of the earth, and fell into the creek, the impact breaking and setting free the sword. This reads like another Cardiff giant story, but it isvery ingenious; and it is barely possible that some day or other we may have positive proofs of the existence of life and intelligence in some of the myriads of planets which inhabit space. A microscopic examination of meteoric stones at Berlin revealed the fact that they contain some sixty varieties of the outer shells of coral insects, which, of course, establishes the fact that they were attached to coral insects which lived in warm oceans of salt water. The water must have contained lime, and islands must have been built up above the ocean as they are on our globe. But that is, so far, the only trustworthy indication we have that there is anything on the other worlds approaching to the same kind of life we have on this.

GOD'S GOODNESS.

By A. Ashmun Kelly.

He sends the sunshine and the rain,
His creatures here to bless;
We sow, He gives the golden grain,
And clothes the fields with grass.
He gives us strength to till the soil,
Our store He doth increase;
His bounty sweetens al our toil,
And crowns our lives with peace!

The changing seasons come and go,—
He wakes from Winter s sleep
The joyous Spring, that we may sow
Against the time to reap;
He fruitful makes the barren ground
To crown our toil with cheer;
His goodness still in all is found,
Throughout the varied year.

What tho' the primal curse be laid,
He tempers it with love;
The very curse a joy is made,
For toil a joy doth prove.
And let us murmur as we will,
When all goes not quite right,
His mercy falls upon us still,
As falls the dew at night!

—Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.

Winning a Wife.

"Go down and pick a few quarts of blackberries, Hulda, child, and don't sit doubled up over that book any longer," said Mrs. Holt, as she dumped down a basket of linen she had just brought in from the bleaching patch—fresh, fair, fragrant linen, with the odor of new-mown hay permeating through every fold of it.

Hulda lifted up her golden brown head and gazed at her auut with great, soft, appealing eyes.

"Oh! aunty, its the 'Two Orphans,' and I do want to know whether they ever find each other again. You know Louisa is blind, and—"

"There, that'll do. I bet they found each other all right in the end. You know if they did it right off there wouldn't be any story. Take your basket and get enough berries for supper. You know Joe Travers and Aleck Hunt are helping your uncle with the hay, and hungry enough they will be. Go along."

So the "Two Orphans" had to be laid aside, and Hulda, somewhat reluctantly, took her way to the blackberries. They grew at the foot of the meadow by a running stream, and they were tempting, luscious and plentiful. Hulda's thoughts were with blind Louisa, while her fingers were busy with the berries, and she scarcely let her eyes wander from the basket.

She was fair to look upon, this orphan niece of the old New England farmer. Tall and slender, with gold-tinted, bronze hair, brown eyes, and sun kissed, soft, smooth cheeks, with a peachen down on them. Her eye lashes were particularly long and curving, and she had a way of looking out from under them that had a great effect upon the young men she met at "meeting" and singing school. Not that she tried to fascinate them, but she could not help doing it, any more than a rose can help smelling sweet. Hulda was not quite seventeen. Her father had been a teacher of music, her mother a sister of Silas Hope. They both died young and poor, so Hulda came to the Hope homestead when she was a shy girl of eleven, slender but not ungraceful, looking with her wistful eyes, like a young fawn. Her uncle welcomed her with open arms, and his wife, though childless herself, was a woman who had a heart big enough to have a place for all the friendless little ones that came in her way.

Hulda was happy—thoroughly happy and content. The fresh air, new milk and early hours soon built up her slight form. Though she remained slim, she filled out with the roundness of beauty. Her warm cheeks glowed with a sunset flush, and her lips were like coral. Hulda's dress was a simple dark-blue print, and her head was covered by that well-nigh obsolete form of ugliness, a sun-bonnet. Still the waves of golden hair showed on the smooth young brow, and the blackberry gatherer formed a pretty picture.

Not unobserved, either, for across the brook under the shade of some drooping willows, a tall man in a gray shooting dress lay watching her.

"What a study for Evangeline," said he to himself. "What a Marguerite!"

The man kept very still and in all probability Hulda would never have been conscious of his presence if another party had not appeared on the scene. The new comer was a stout man about forty years of age, with a long, black beard, large soft hat and brown velvet coat.

"Hullo, Morley! What luck?" he exclaimed. The sound of the voice startled the girl, but a healthy, careless existence had endowed her with strong nerves, and her surprise was not alarm. She gazed at the strangers with calm interest, for they were unlike the men she saw in her daily life.

"Poor luck, Carlton, I fear trout are too sensible to take much notice of my unsophisticated efforts to attract their attention."

"Possibly so. Well, I have whipped the stream also with more skill than success. Let us adjourn."

Hulda had returned to the berries, but her cheeks were flushed and her young heart throbbed, for she felt Morley's eyes fixed on her face.

"What a pretty girl," said Carlton in an undertone.

"Yes; an unusual style of beauty. I never saw anything lovelier than the mixture tints on her face. No common pink and white blonde beauty, but the ripe tones of the old Italian masters."

The basket was full now, and the girl was turning away, when Morley rose to his feet and addressed her gently and respectfully.

"Can you tell me where I can buy some milk or cider—anything cool to drink?"

"Yes. If you go up to the middle of the meadows you will find a bridge. I'll wait here for you, and that red house is where my uncle lives. Aunty will give you some milk; we haven't any cider."

"Thank you."

She stood waiting for them, basket in hand, while Morley gathered up his fishing tackle and sought the bridge, followed by his friend.

Hulda was shy, but she replied to the questions addressed to her by Morley with self possession. He was surprised to find how well informed she was. She had a passion for reading, and fortunately had been able to gratify it, for the library of the old clergyman who lived near the Hope homestead had been placed at her disposal.

When they reached the house supper was already on the table. Mrs. Hope expressed no surprise when the number of guests at her table was increased by arrival of the strangers. She made them welcome and showed them their places. Fresh, home-made bread, cold boiled ham, corn cakes and Hulda's blackberries, washed down with creamy milk, engrossed their attention for a reasonable time, then the men sought the doorstep with their pipes, and Hulda, her aunt and the hired girl went out to milk.

Silas Hope was a shrewd, middle-aged Yankee farmer, God-fearing and sober, smart and far seeing, and Morley and Carleton soon became interested in his conversation. He asked them no questions that bordered on the inquisitive, but still learned that they were strangers in the neighborhood—Carlton, an English lawyer, come over to look for a lost heir; Morley, also a lawyer from New York.

"I've almost given up hope of finding the man I am in search of," said the Englishman. "I lost all trace of him since the war. He was a music teacher in Boston, and joined the army, was taken prisoner by the rebels and escaped from the Southern prison—Libby Prison."

"An English—music teacher—served in the army. May I ask his name, sir?"

"Certainly. His name was an uncommon one—Stanley Earlwood. He was the younger son, of a younger son, and when he left England had no expectation of ever coming into the title or estate."

Silas Hope took his pipe from his mouth and rubbed his chin thoughtfully.

"Supposin' the man's dead, sir. Supposin' he married out here and left children. What then?"

"If those children can prove their descent they will inherit the title and estate."

"If they are boys, maybe; but what would they git if they are girls?"

"If they are girls they will inherit large fortunes, but the title will pass into another branch of the family. I wish I could find any trace of Stanley Earlwood. I shall return to England next month, but I have done nothing."

"You can find a trace of Stanley Earlwood, sir."

"Where?" cried Carlton, startled out of his careless attitude by the marked significance of his tone.

"Yonder," replied Silas, pointing across the meadows, where, in the early autumn moonlight the white tombstones of the churchyard glistened.

"What, here?"

"Yes, here. Stanley Earlwood married my only sister, Maggie, after the war. He met her in Boston, and they went to Portland. He was sickly and couldn't get along, and they came home here for six months; then they went to Baltimore for a spell but got worse and worse. Now and then they would come and stop with the old woman and me, but poor Earlwood was mighty independent and didn't like to be a burden. Well, he died five years ago, and is buried in my plot, and his headstone is there—you can see it to-morrow—all his papers is in my sittin' room in his own desk, and his only daughter, Hulda, is out there with Miss Hope, milkin' our brindle cow."

So the object of the search was accomplished in an unexpected manner. The next day the grave was visited, the papers examined — fortunately Earlwood had been a methodical man, and in his desk all the necessary documents to prove his daughter's rights were found.

Hulda was surprised to learn that she was a member of an old aristocratic family. Her aunt said she always knew her brother-in-law belonged to good kinsfolk. Silas took the matter very camly and only seemed sorry at the prospect of losing his niece, whom he loved like a daughter.

"I s'pose you will go to England and live among lords and dukes?" he said, placing his arm around her and drawing her to his breast.

"No, I will not, Uncle Silas. I don't know the lords and dukes. Can't I stay in the States if I like, Mr. Carlton?"

"Certainly, Miss Earlwood. I think your wish is natural. Still it might be better to go home, just to form the acquaintance of your father's family."

"I don't want to know them. They never done my father any good. Uncle Silas was the one who always helped us. I'd rather stay."

Moreley did not leave the Hope homestead till he won Silas' consent to return. He told him that he admired Hulda, and besought him to give permission that he might address her.

"No!" replied Silas, sturdily. "The girl is too young. Go back to New York and come here in a year's time. Then we shall see."

Morely obeyed, though he was loth to do so. He took a long walk with Hulda, but faithful to his promise, said no word of love. He was wealthy, but worked hard during his probationary year to better his fortune.

It was a glorious moonlight night, and Hulda stood beside Silas, who smoked his pipe on the stoop. Hulda was simply dressed in a flowing robe of thin texture—of a pale shade of silver grey. She was beautiful and the past year had been well employed by her, for she had used her new-found wealth to improve her mind, with the assistance of a good teacher—a lady of genius and culture. She was sometimes thoughtful, her governess thought a little sad, but never expressed any reason for being so.

As she stood looking across the meadows listening to the chirp of crickets, and watching the shadows cast by the clouds as they crossed the golden queen of heaven, a click of the gate caused her to turn in that direction. A tall form in a grey suit stood before her—a face that looked unnaturally pale in the moonlight.

"Frank Morely!" cried Silas Hope in tones of warm welcome.

"Yes, I've come now to ask the question you would not allow me to ask you a year ago. Hulda—you know what it is. Do you not?" He took her hand, which trembled and turned cold in his. "Do you, can you love me?"

"Yes," she whispered. "I've loved you ever since the first time I saw you."

The marriage took place at an early day. And sorry as Silas was to part with his niece, he knew he had found a husband worthy of her. So ends the history of how a wife was won by waiting until the blackberries were ripe.

Religious Sentiment.

Every man esteems his own misfortune the greatest.

The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you reap a destiny.

The Bible without the spirit is a sundial by moonlight.

He who throws out suspicion should at once be suspected himself.

Drudgery may occupy the hands; only noble service goes from the heart.

Our actions must clothe us with an immortality loathsome or glorious.

There is no religion without worship, and there is no worship without the Sabbath.

As soon as we divorce love from the occupations of life, we find that labor degenerates into drudgery.

As we can not gather a rose and scatter the petals to the winds of heaven without one of them resting on our own person, so we can not do an act of loving kindness to another without some portion of love's essence resting upon our own souls.

No sin is denounced in the Bible in more startling language than the sin of usury. The prophets of the Old Testament and Jesus Christ in the New Testament denounce usury and usurers in the most forcible terms that can find expression in language. But usury is the cornerstone of modern civilization.

Rabbi Simon once bought a camel of an Ishmaelite. His disciples took it home, and on removing the saddle discovered a band of diamonds concealed under it. "Rabbi! Rabbi!" they exclaimed, "the blessing of God maketh rich," intimating that it was a God-send. 'Take the diamonds back to the man of whom I purchased the camel," said the rabbi, "he sold me a camel, not precious stones." The diamonds were accordingly returned, to the no small surprise of the owner; but the rabbi preservoe the much more valuable jewels—honesty and integrity.

New Publications.

The *North American Review* for August opens with a very spirited discussion of the subject of "Moral Instruction in the Public Schools," by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, who offers a practical scheme for conveying ethical instruction without reference to religious tenets, and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton, who maintains that the Bible must be made the basis of all moral teaching. Henry D. Lloyd exposes the tricks and frauds of speculation in grain, which operate to make bread dear, and maintains that they should be repressed by law, as being flagrantly in opposition to public policy. "Woman in Politics," by ex-Surgeon-General Wm. A. Hammond, is a caustic discussion of certain facts of nervous organization which in his opinion render the female sex unfitted for participation in public affairs. Hon. Francis A. Walker reviews "Henry George's Social Fallacies," criticizing in particular his doctrines regarding land-tenure and rent. The evils resulting from "Crude Methods of Legislation," both national and State, are pointed out by Simon Sterne, who advocates the adoption of certain rules of legislative procedure which, in English practice, have been found to serve as an effectual barrier, both against lobbying and against the mischiefs of ill-considered law-making. Charles F. Wingate writes of "The Unsanitary Homes of the Rich," and there is a joint discussion of "Science and Prayer," by President Galusha Anderson and Thaddeus B. Wakeman. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York, and for sale by booksellers generally.

The first thing that strikes the attention on opening the summer number of *Strawbridge & Clothier's Quarterly*, just at hand from the publishers, Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, is the number and the style of the illustrations it contains. On every page excellent pictures are given that clearly explain the letter-press instructions; so that the articles will not fail to benefit those for whom they were prepared. A glance at the table of contents for summer, would lead one to suppose that the date of publication was mid-winter, when long evenings give plenty of time to do justice to the excellent and long list of articles on fashion, home-art and domestic economy.

The eminently practical articles on Home-made Millinery, Dress Ornamentation, and the Art of Mending, treat of useful and ornamental matters that the feminine folks are deeply interested in. What I Know about Keeping one Cow, is a second instalment from that matter-of-fact body, *John's Wife*, that may be read with profit by those who are in circumstances to follow her advice; and be read with envy by all others. To all those who are nimble with the needle, and value their own work above the ready made article, this number will keep busy for three months. Some of these notions are: Sofa Cushion Cover, Needleworked Towel, Antique Square, Embroidered Linen, Parasol Covers, New German Tidy, Fancy Work Basket and Work Bag. They are all plainly described and clearly illustrated. The more ambitious home decorators will find in Tile Painting, Charcoal Sketches, and Photo Crayons enough to tax their artistic skill. The Original Design for a Vestibule, is well worthy of reproduction by either the amateur or the professional fresco painter.

After telling What to Do with Grates in summer time, how to hide them with screens and flowers, Beautiful Hands come in for a large share of attention; in fact, after reading this article several times many may start out as manicures, or hand doctors, for the whole process is given minutely, together with a number of the necessary recipes. The usual Fashion Gossip department is supplemented in this issue by the treatment of special subjects; such as White Costumes, Toilet for Garden Party, Summer Costumes, and Lawn Tennis, in which last will be found a description of the game. It is worth noting that the Kitchen department is now conducted by the *Caterer* which is the American authority in culinary affairs. The musical contribution in this number is a three-page piece of vocal music, a Lullaby in the key of F, a class of composition that is generally pleasing.

Following the literary contents of the magazine, comes the pages devoted to the fascinating subject of dry goods; described, illustrated, and priced in a way to hold the attention of the ladies to the very last page of the book. It is this division of the *Quarterly* that will enable so many to select goods otherwise inaccessible to them, and transact business speedily and satisfactorily by mail. This is one of the features of a business conducted on a large scale; to give distant customers the opportunity to avail themselves of the latest styles and the lowest prices.

We strongly advise those of our lady readers who are not subscribers to the *Quarterly* to become so, as it is worth many times over the price of subscription, fifty cents a year. We understand that the Spring addition of the Quarterly was exhausted two weeks after publication; and that thousands were disappointed in failing to obtain a copy.

The August number of *Demorest' Monthly Magazine* repays perusal, the articles being well written and of an interesting nature. "Agathe De Valsuze" is the commencement of an admirable story. "Out of the World" concludes pleasantly; and the shorter stories are all excellent. Among especially entertaining articles may be mentioned "Seven Borax Villages of Italy," "The Lemounier Schools in Paris for the Professional Education of Women," Costumes of some of Rosetti's Dream Women," and an illustrated article on "The St. Gothard and Mount Cenis Railway." Jenny June continues her interesting articles "How We Live in New York;" Hetta Ward contributes "Home Art and Home Comfort." "Current Topics" are agreeably discussed, and the various departments are replete with useful information. The frontispiece is a charming portrait of "A Celebrated Beauty;" while among the other illustrations are three designs for cottage homes. We know of no publication better suited for the household than *Demorest's Monthly*, and the August number fully justifies the reputation it has acquired as a good family magazine.

Misprouounced Words.

Derelictiᵒn—dĕr-e-lik'-shun, not dĕr-e-lēk'-shun.

Deshabille—dĕz-ä-bil', not dĕs-ä-bēēl', nor dis-ä-beel'.

*Dishabille—same as above.

Desideratum — dē-sid-e-rā'-tum, not dē-sid-e-rāt'-um.

Desperado—des-per-ä'-do, not des-per-ä'-do.

Dessert—dĕz-zĕrt', not dez'-sert, nor dĕs'-sert.

Discourse—dis-kors', not dis'-kors.

Disputable — dis'-pu-tā-ble, not dis-pu'-ta-ble.

Disputant—dis'-pu-tant, not dis-pu'-tant.

Distich—dis'-tik, not dis-tich.

Docible—dŏs'-i-ble, not dō'-si-ble.

Docile—dŏs'-il, not dō'-sile.

Dolorous—dōl'-or-ŭs, not dō'-lor-ŭs.

Drama—drä'-ma, not drä'-ma.

Ducat—dŭk'-at, not dū'-kat.

*In French the words are pronounced dä-zä-bē-yä. The Anglicized pronunciation is as we give it.

In our list of mispronounced words in a recent issue, we gave the pronunciation of "depot" as dē'-pō or dēp-pō'. We were aware that the accent marks, as placed, did not exactly represent the precise pronunciation, but we thought near enough for practical purposes.

An intelligent lady reader calls our attention to it in friendly criticism.

As near as it can be expressed, the old French had it dēh'-pōt, in more modern French, dūh'-pōt or dūh-pōt' (the h, a mere breathing).

We have not immediate access to Littro, but think he gives the last as correct; at any rate it seems to conform to the practice of the best French speakers, and may therefore be accepted as the polite pronunciation of the word.

Dā'-pō or dä-pōt' seems clearly an Anglican affectation, and therefore incorrect.

But depot applied to a railroad passenger station it is an error. Its signification is a storehouse or magazine for goods, and not a place for the embarkation and debarkation of passengers, as the latter cannot well be stored or laid away.—*Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News.*

A Breech-Loading Cannon Cenutries Old.

A discovery which has just been made at Aleppo is likely to cause considerable surprise in military circles, for, according to the Turkish official *Gazette* of that place, a party of engineers, while making excavations beneath the citadel of the town have come upon a large wrought-iron breech-loading cannon, which must have been buried for at least 250 years. That the weapon should be a breech-loader is in itself sufficiently astonishing; but the most extraordinary part of the affair is that the breech mechanism is almost similar to that which has for so many years been fitted by Krupp, of Essen, to the artillery of the German army. The gun bears the name of its maker, Halebli Mustapha Osia, and is in fairly good preservation.

Sponge Cake.—Beat six eggs very light, separately of course, put the weight of the eggs in powdered sugar into the yolks, next the juice and grated peel of the lemon, then the whites with a few shakes. Add last half of the weight of eggs in flour. Stir in lightly and thoroughly.

A Little Humor.

Speaking of the avocations of the heavenly bodies, there is no doubt but that the sun is a tanner.

It is said that the ordinary life of a bee is only ninety days. The end of a bee, however, is very lively.

No matter how loose an engagement ring may be, the diamond never slips around on the inside of a lady's finger.

"Whisky," said the doctor, "hardens the brains." Maybe it does," replied the example, "but it softens the knees most won'erfully."

Why can not somebody give us a list of things that everybody thinks and nobody says, and another a list of things that everybody says and nobody thinks.

"My dear," said a sentimental wife, "home, you know, is the dearest spot on earth." "Well, yes," said the practical husband. "It does cost about twice as much as any other spot."

Waiter (to cook): "George, the gent at No. 3 says as his potatoes ain't good—says as they've all got black eyes in 'em." George (real name Patrick): "Bedad, thin, it's no fault o' mine. The spalpeens must have been foightin' after I put 'em in the pot."

In a Fog.—"What would our wives say if they knew where we were?" said the captain of a schooner, when they were beating about in a fog, fearful of going on shore. "Humph! I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Doctor X. to one of his clients—"Well, now you are on your feet again. But what will your nephew say when he knows that I have saved you?" "He knows it, and he has taken the news better than I thought he would—but then I told him it was not your fault."

A little girl was standing at the depot to see her father and a gentleman friend off, when she suddenly observed to her father, referring to his friend, who was tall and lank, "If the cars run off the track and any legs must be broken, I hope they'll be Mr. H's." "What's that for?" said the startled H. "Because," she added, artlessly, "Aunt Mary says you have a pair of spare legs." The "All aboard!" of the conductor prevented any explanation.

The spelling match has broken out again in Syracuse, N.Y., with the usual disastrous results. A student in the Syracuse university spelled "dough" "d-o-w;" a clergyman got left on "baptizable;" Professor Kinne, principal of the Madison school, spelled "twelfth" as if were "twelvth," and Professor Griffin, teacher of Latin, Greek and German, in the high school, got stuck on "omnivorous." "Myrrh" was spelled "M-i-r-r-h" by a young lady, who said she intended to spell it with a "u."

A Logical Man.—"Gentlemen," said an Arkansas temperance lecturer, "I appear before you to-day for the purpose of urging sobriety. Man was created sober, which proves that it is his duty to remain in that condition." "Hold on!" exclaimed and old fellow, arising and addressing the speaker, "You say that man was created sober, and that it is his duty to remain in that condition?" "Yes, sir." "Well, you ought to embrace the entire platform. Man was created naked, and according to your belief, he should have remained so." "My hearers," said the lecturer, "I am convinced that I have not thoroughly canvassed the subject. You will amuse yourselves while I go out and take a drink with this philosophical gentleman."

The Sun's Heat.

In a recent lecture on "Solar Physics," at the Royal Institution, Sir William Siemens gives his reasons for setting the temperature of the photosphere of the sun at about 2800° C., instead of about 10,000°, where Rosetti and other late investigators put it. He agrees, in this lower estimate, with Violle, St. Clair, Deville (?), and Sir William Thompson, and thinks the solar temperature cannot much, if at all, exceed that of the most powerful electric arcs. He recognizes fully the fact that a temperature higher than 3000° C. would be absolutely conclusive against this theory that the solar heat is due to the recombination or burning of compound gases at the surface of the sun. He bases his estimate of the solar temperature upon three foundations: First, the behavior of a carbon rod and a small gas flame in the focus of a reflector exposed to the sun; second, on a comparison between the spectra of various lights, for instance, the Argand burner, an incandescent lamp, the electric arc, and the sun itself, as observed by Mr. Langley on Mt. Whitney; third, upon experiments on the relation between temperature and radiating power, made by means of a long platinum wire heated by an electric current.

A tall story—The attic.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 2, 1883.

SOME OF THE BARGAINS IN 1880.

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey is not yet satisfied with the present administration for its course in forcing him to a trial in the Star Route cases, and he is telling more of the bargains that were made in 1880. The New York *Sun* of the 16th contained a lengthy statement obtained from Dorsey giving a few of the troubles of Garfield in the late Presidential campaign. After telling of Garfield's meeting with the wealthy New Yorkers of Fifth avenue and bargaining if they would furnish a large campaign fund to give them the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and also agreeing in writing to give a syndicate that these men might name the refunding of the government fives and sixes, which would have allowed a very profitable commission, Dorsey goes on and tells how Indiana was carried in October, 1880, as follows:

"It really seems as though the party were now getting ready to fight a battle. There had been some doubt about that before. Within a week after the Fifth avenue conference, Wall street had subscribed a very large amount of money not far from a half a million dollars. At the same time began that remarkable, and, at the time, unexplained zeal which the old Stalwart leaders suddenly took in the Republican canvass. Grant, Conkling, Don Cameron took hold, and the political temperature sprang from zero to fever heat. These three leaders made their memorable visit to Garfield at Mentor, and Grant and Conkling took the stump. In constant communication with Garfield, Dorsey began to organize for an October victory in Indiana. The eye of the public being distracted by the splurging and hurrah-boys styles of campaigning that followed the Fifth avenue conference. Dorsey had abundant opportunity to put into operation, without being detected, the plan of campaigning in Indiana that afterwards won the battle, and which brought from Garfield those expressions of thanks and grateful acknowledgements which Dorsey now has in his possession.

Dorsey's plan involved the most thorough canvass of the state of Indiana that had been made since the vigorous days O. P. Morton. Every voter was enrolled and the first canvass showed that the State was hopelessly Democratic. Of the purely strategic and organizing part of of the work it is not necessary to speak, except to say that it won for Dorsey the loudest praises from those who knew what he had done, and caused Garfield to speak of him as a "prodigy of political ability."

In the latter part of September, after Dorsey's organization had been perfected, after every voter had been placed, and the influences that could be brought to bear on each voter had been thoroughly learned a special messenger left New York for Indianapolis. He had with him over four hundred thousand dollars, either in cash or in convertable paper. This money had all been raised in New York, and principally by the efforts of Levi P. Morton. Dorsey never touched a penny of the money, though urged to see its distribution personally. He was there not only to see to it that his plan of organization was followed to the letter, but also to prevent, so far as possible, any of the money from sticking in the pockets of men who were trusted to distribute it. When the money reached the local committees it was found to be largely in crisp, new $2 bills. It is believed that Mr John C. New could tell how bills and drafts of large denomination were converted into these small bills. At all events there they were. They were distributed through the State just as ballots were, in great bunches. The destination of each was perfectly well known, and by noon of the election day they had fallen like snowflakes silently all over the state, although more in some parts than in others.

Then came the count of polls in the evening. The $2 bills and the $432,000, combined with Dorsey's plan of organization, had won. The Democratic party was snowed under by greenbacks, and a great hurrah went up all over the land among Republicans that the principles of the party had triumphed in Indiana. The Fifth Avenue Hotel conference was a success, and Dorsey was admired and congratulated. Garfield, Arthur, James MacVaegh and other Republican leaders knew at the time what had been done and all vied in doing Dorsey honor.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

A dispatch from Montorville, Dodge county, Minn. says:—"This county was struck by an awful cyclone on 22 at about noon, which for widespread destruction rivals anything of the kind ever known in this region. Mr. Duntley's house and barn, three miles north of Mantorville. were demolished and Mr. Duntley instantly killed, while his wife was fatally injured. The residence of E. Little, occupied by H. Harding's family, was blown down, killing Miss Fay South and and severly injuring two of Mr. Harding's children. The residence of Mr Middleton, one mile north of Byron, was blown to pieces and Mrs .Middleton instantly killed. Three horses and one mule were also instantly killed. Many other barns and houses were blown down and people injured.

SAD ENDING OF AN EXCURSION.

Seventy Persons Drowned.

Baltimore, July 24.—One of the most appaling calamites that has ever happened in this vicinity occurred at North Point Tivoli excursion resort, about sixteen miles down the river. About two hundred people had gathered out near the end of the long pier for the purpose of getting on the excursion barge to return to the city, when the wharf broke and over one hundred of them were precipitated into the water, which was at least ten feet deep. Sixty-five of them were drowned. The wildest excitement followed the giving way of the bridge. Men, women and children went down together, and after them jumped numbers of brave men who made desperate efforts to save some of the perishing people. All was confusion, and in their efforts to save some of drowning ones, it is thought that several of those who went to the rescue also lost their lives.

As one after another of the bodies were brought to the surface and landed, the grief of their friends was pitiful to witness. Husbands saw their wives and little ones brought up cold and lifeless brothers discovered their sisters among the mass of bodies. Some who thought that their dear ones were lost fairly danced with joy when they discovered them among the saved, while others looked in vain to find their friends or relatives among the living throng. Strong men and weak women fainted away at the horrible sight, and the scene on the wharf just after the accident beggars description.

The Susquehanna Smelting and Mining Company's smelting works are in successful operation at Sunbury. The first run of lead was made on Thursday of last week.

Miss Hannah E. Haupt, Sunbury Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters to purify my blood and it did all I could desire."

FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first days use. Marvelous cures. Treaties and $2.00 trial bottles free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 631 Arch St., Philad., Pa. 11june y

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.

My wife was at the brink of the grave. She had been given up to die by three of Allegheny City's best physicians. They all pronounced her disease Consumption. Her finger-nails and lips were blue; was pulseless at the wrist; we were all called to witness her death. At this moment a neighbor brought in Dr. Hartman, who prescribed a teaspoonful of *Peruna* every hour. She improved from the first dose, and in a week she was up, and now (less than six months) she is well. See page 30 in the "Ills of Life," a book you can get gratis from your Druggist. If not address Dr. Hartman, Osborn, Ohio,
T. S. EBERLEIN, South Chicago, Ill.

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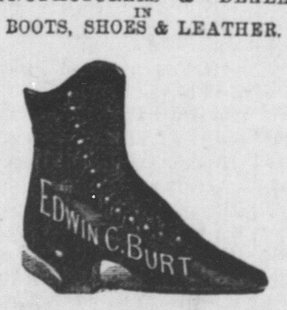

If you want good, honest Boots and Shoes—goods that you will be pleased with—buy the following makes, and you will get the best:

E. C. BURTS'
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HANAN & SON'S,
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In connection with the above fine shoes we have a fine line of
MEN'S CALF & KIP BOOTS,
PLOW SHOES, BROGANS, & SLIPPERS
of every description, at the lowest figures.

Remember the place, on Corner of BROCKERHOFF ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
17may

SECHLERS!
SECHLERS!
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— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family
GROCERIES AND
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Such as
TEAS, COFFEES.
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OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.
FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,
Together with
GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

Drygoods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Carpets, Provisions, Wooden and Queensware.

PROCLAMATION:

Know all men by these presents that Valentine's Store Co. (Limited) have opened up the finest stores in Central Penn'a. They have always conducted business on the One Price System. It has been noticed of late that others have been trying to follow in their footsteps, from what they understand this is not by any means carried out by those who claim so to do. Their goods, as the public is aware of, have always been marked in PLAIN figures, followers have also sprung up to do this. Valentine's Store Co., Limited, being criterions of how to conduct a successful business, they are happy to lend their ideas for the help of human kind. They do not advertise any special prices, but from reductions made by some houses customers would conclude that the profits before reduction must have been something ENORMOUS. The public will always find Valentine's Store Co's, Limited, goods marked in PLAIN figures to the lowest notch; their prices will compare at the START to the reduced prices made by others. You must always take into consideration that there are more than one quality of goods, (and that good goods are the cheapest). It is generally job or auction goods which are cut in prices. They have recently added to the extensive stock of general merchandise a line of 5 and 10 cent goods, which will well repay a call to see our all manner of USEFUL articles, too numerous to mention, from 5 to 10 cts each. Their special order system is reaching quite a magnitude, and for the benefit of those who require goods which cannot be purchased in Bellefonte they will order either from New York or Philadelphia—will give you this parting admonition: DO NOT FAIL to call upon them; it will repay the visit. They are to be found at Bush's Arcade, Corner of High & Water streets, Bellefonte, where they occupy three store rooms. Always highest prices paid for produce. 28jun y

If you want a
BICYCLE, TRICYCLE,
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July 18' 83

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The place to buy your best and cheapest Building Material is of

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SHUTTERS, BLINDS
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Anything wanted not ready will be furnished on short notice.

MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.
17may 1y

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have done: treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,
In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,
BELLEFONTE, PA,

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

Cash paid for all kinds of hides.
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8 acres of John Wanamaker General Store near New City Hall Philadelphia

Lyon & Co's Store.

LIST OF GOODS AT HALF PRICE!

LYON & CO.

3,000 yards Calico, remnants, pieces running from 2 to 8 yards, but a good many pieces of one pattern, no trouble to select enough of one color to finish out a dress, 4c a yard.

136 Men's Fine Wool Hats..... 65 to 75 cents, elsewhere $1 25
136 Men's Finest Fur Hats..... 1 25 worth 2 00 to 3 00.
Some very Fine Hats among them.
136 pair Men's Dress Shoes..... $1 00, elsewhere $1 75
136 " " Sewed shoes..... 1 00, " 1 75
136 " " Sewed Working Shoes..... 1 00, " 1 75
One lot of Boys' Shoes slightly scuffed, need a little blackning..... 85, 90 & 95 cents, cost us 1 25 to 2 00
One small lot Men's Patent Leather Dress Shoes... 1 50 worth 2 50
One lot Men's Buckle plow shoes..... 1 25

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AT ONE HALF PRICE

Ladies' Fine Kid Croquet Walking shoes	75c	elsewhere	$1 50
" " " " "	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Plain Shoe	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Cloth Langtry Walking Shoe	90c	"	1 50
Ladies Fine Newport Walking Shoes	75c	"	1 25
Misse's Oxford Ties	50c	"	1 00
Ladies three strap sandal Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 60
" four button Walking Shoes	90c	"	1 25
Lace Morocco Fine " "	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies Newport Ties	75c	"	1 25
Patent Leather Tip	90c	"	1 65
Child's Yellow Slippers	15c	"	50
" Button Shoes	45c	"	85
" Basket "	45c	"	90
" Lace Shoe	30c	"	50
" Button Shoe	40 & 45c	"	60
" Patent Leather Kid Top Button	40c	"	65
" " Spring Heel	49c	"	65
Ladies side lace, one lot, old price	2 00	now	75
Men's fine Patent Leather slippers	65c	elsewhere	1 25
Ladies Leather slippers	50c	"	75
Misses' button shoes	75 & 85c	"	1 25
Ladies "	1 00 & 125	"	1 50 & 2 00
" box-toe fine kid foxed	1 25	"	2 00
" fine lace shoes	90c	"	1 50
Misses fine button shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine lace shoes	1 00	"	1 50
Ladies fine button shoes	75c	"	1 50
Men's plain lace shoes	1 00	"	1 75

MEN'S CLOTHING AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Men's spring bottom black Pants	75c	elsewhere	1 50
" black Pants	75c	"	1 50
" light Cassimere all wool Pants	1 25	"	2 00
" " " " "	2 00	"	4 00
" black all wool Diagonal	2 00	"	4 00
" " "	3 00	"	4 50
" dark extra heavy all wool very fine Pants	3 50	"	6 00
" ⅔ wool pants gray mixed	1 00		
One lot of wool Pants slightly faded cost us	$4 to $5	for	1 50 to 2 00

ONE LOT OF SUITS ALL WOOL.

One Lot of Dark & Light all Wool Cassimere Suits Marked Down to Cost.
We Are Overstocked.
10 dollar suit down to 7. 11 dollar suit down to 2 50. 16 dollar suit down to 12 50.
8½ dollar suit down to 5½. Another 8½ dollar suit down to 6½.
A few black Diagonal Suits at 4 dollars that is just half price. A few nearly all wool black Diagonal 5 dollars, elsewhere 11 dollars. A strictly all wool fine Diagonal Suit 10 dollars elsewhere 15 dollars. Grand Army Blue, very fine all wool 10 dollars, elsewhere 13 dollars.

Boys' and Children's Clothing One-Half Price.

An all wool blue Sailor Suit	1 50	elsewhere	3 00
A very fine blue " "	2 00	"	4 50
A very fine blue " "	3 50	"	6 00
Children's Suits, good quality	1 75	"	2 50
Boys' suits, 10 to 17 years	2 00	"	4 50
Boys' suits, " " all wool	3 00	"	5 00
Boys' suits, " " "	3 50	"	5 50

DRESS GOODS, SHIRTINGS, &c., AT ONE HALF PRICE.

Fine Cheviot shirting	8c	elsewhere	12
Dress Plaids	8, 10, 12	elsewhere	12½ to 20
Bed Spreads at one-half	38, 50, 60, 75	"	75, 90, 1 00, 1 25
Another lot Brocaded Satteens	16c	elsewhere	30
Another lot Brocaded Satteens	12½c	elsewhere	30
Double Width Alpacas, a few left yet	12½	old price	25

One Lot of Embroideries, about 2,500 Yards, at One-Half Price.

The upper line of prices show what they are actually worth, lower line our reduced prices:

10	12	14	15	20	30	35	45	55	75
5	7	8	10	12½	20	25	30	35	40

One Lot of Crape Sets, Cuffs and Collars 20c, old price 75c.

Everybody Knows by this time that our Ribbons are One-Half of Other's Prices. Sash Ribbons 6 to 8 in. wide 25 to 40c.

Child's regular made Hose	6 pair for 25c
One lot of all Silk Colored and Black Sash Ribbon	25c a yd. actual value 75 & 1 00
Child's and Misses Hose	4 pair for 25c, elsewhere 10c

SEND FOR SAMPLES.
June 28 LYON & CO.

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Wilsonia Insoles.

Wilsonia Appliances.

THE GRANDEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!

These Insoles keep the feet dry and warm on the coldest days. Consult your health. Avoid colds, with all their consequent ills, by wearing a pair of WILSONIA MAGNETIC INSOLES. PRICE, 50 CENTS; 5 pairs for $2.00. FREE BY MAIL.

WILSONIA CURES ALL FORMS OF DISEASE.

It has been successful in eighty-five cases in each one hundred. For over three years in England and America these Appliances have been doing a marvelous work among invalids. No medicine required. So-called incurables taken from the hospitals and cured. Chronic invalids restored to the blessing of health. Thousands who have squandered their time, their money and best days experimenting with medicine without success, are to-day enjoying life by having worn Wilsonia. One says: "I would not take $1,000 for what Wilsonia has done for me in one week." Another, "I was paralyzed for five and a half years. Wilsonia cured me in a few months. I would not take $50,000 and be as I was one year ago." Another, "I had rheumatism for twenty-three years, suffering great pain. The Wilsonia Appliances have taken away all the pain, and I can dance like a boy." Another "I had catarrh and deafness and dyspepsia, for many years. Wilsonia has cured me entirely. Words cannot express my gratitude." Give size of shoe, and whether for lady or gentleman. Send price in stamps.

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PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take ONE PILL EACH NIGHT FROM ONE TO TWELVE WEEKS, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Send for pamphlet. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Potters Mills, Pa.
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Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession. Ether administered. 14adr

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Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

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CHEMICALS,
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Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 31jun t

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.
after April 1st will open in the Durst building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8mar tf

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Best In The World. Stretcher sent with Harrow. Wheel Revolves and gives the ground | Two Harrowings in passing over it once, therefore will do double the work of any other Harrow and save the farmer half his labor over any other. It can be so easily changed into Five Different Harrows, also a Marker and a Complete Sled for each Harrow, without adding an extra piece or bolt. Thus the farmer has all the Harrows in the one required on his place, and they are adapted to any soil.

Penn Harrow is made of the Best White Oak, with Steel Teeth, Well Painted and in every way first-class. Formerly a Harrow was the most unhandy implement on the farm, with our improvements it is the most convenient, and a great saving of time and labor, look to your interest and buy the Penn Harrow. Manufactured only by the

Penn Harrow Manufacturing Co.
Camden, New Jersey.
Opposite Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

NOTHING IN THE WORLD EQUAL TO IT FOR THE CURE OF SCROFULA, PIMPLES, BOILS, OLD SORES, MERCURIAL DISEASES, MALARIA, ITCH, ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS, FOR LOSS OF APPETITE IT HAS NO EQUAL. DOCTOR LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER. R. E. SELLERS & CO. PROPRIETORS. PITTSBURGH, PA.

FARMERS who are interested in Growing Crops cheaply and successfully should write us for our pamphlet on pure fertilizers. A good fertilizer can be made at home for about $12 a ton by composting with POWELL'S PREPARED CHEMICALS. References in Every State. Agents wanted for unoccupied territory. Apply with references.

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$500 REWARD FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. Aug. 2, 1883.

For the CENTRE REPORTER.

The Millennium.

(Concluded.)

X. IS THE TESTIMONY OF ANY EMINENT DIVINES IN FAVOR OF THIS VIEW? I answer in the affirmative.

1 Bishop Leighton says on the words: Thy kingdom come. This is one chief point of this request; that all adverse power may be brought low, that all his enemies may lick the dust, and melt before Him as wax before the fire, that He should make good at length those words He hath spoken of Bable's ruin and the flourishing estate of His Church in these latter times; that the power of the Word and the purity of religion, maugre all the policy and power of men opposing it, may spread and extend itself and make irresistible progress as the sun in its course; that Jesus Christ may be daily taking further possession of the nations, unto the ends of the earth, according to the patent of his Father's donation And the certainty of its endurance and growth till it be completed should not abate but increase the vigor of our prayers for it.

2. John Bunyan, born 1628, died 1688, 38 years before Whitby, the author of this new theory, died, says: He spoke of the coming of Christ to judgement personally, and immediately adds: And believe this and that, for the coming in spirit and in power of his Lord, to destroy anti-christ, to inform kings, and so to give quietness to His Church on earth, which shall assuredly be accomplished when the reign of the beast, the false prophet, and the man of sin is out. So Bunyan, before Whitby, (born, 1618), dreamed a great peace and prosperity to the church between this and the coming of Christ. Will there be a Millennium before the return of Jesus? John Bunyan, the immortal dreamer, returns an affirmative answer. He says the truth is the Scriptures go with open arms towards the latter end of the world, even as they would grasp and compass about almost all the people then on the face of the whole earth with the grace and mercy of God. The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

3. Bishop Pearson, born 1612, says: The regal power of Christ as a branch of the mediatorship is to continue till all those enemies shall be subdued. Therefore He must still continue there (at the right hand of God, the Father,) and this necessity is grounded upon the promise of the Father and the expectation of the Son: Sit thou on my right hand until I make thine enemies thy foot-stool, saith the Father, upon which words we may ground as well the continuation as the session. The Bishop argues that Christ must remain in heaven until the time when all enemies of Christ shall be subdued, when all the chosen of God shall actually be brought unto His kingdom.

4. Hammond, born 1605, the author of the Paraphrase New Testament, citing some of the vagaries of Irenaeus on the Millennium, says: Whatsoever may be built on such authority may as competently be refuted by the authority and reasons of Dionysius Alexandrinus that lived not much above 100 years after St. John and opposed himself directly against it. Although some others were otherwise minded yet this doctrine of the Chiliasts was condemned by the church and since that time all accounted heritics that maintained it.

5. Mather Pole, the learned commentator, born 1624. died 1679, says on the 1000 years in the Apocalypse, I do not know what these 1000 years mean if they do not denote a serene and calm time for the Church of God of long continuance before the day of judgement. After modestly expressing his doubt as to the true meaning of the passage alluded to, he proceeds: I do in my own thoughts most incline to the last, that the 1000 years only denote a large space of time (as yet at a great distance) when the Church of God shall freely enjoy their liberty without such temptations to idolatry, superstition or other wickedness, as they have yet all along had, either from Jews or anti-christ's party.

6. Thomas Watson, a Calvanist divine, died 1689, author of A Body of Practical Divinity, had no idea of any coming of Christ in person until He comes to judge the world. He says: This is certain, when all the elect are converted, then Christ will come to judgement, as he that rows a ferry boat stays till the passangers are taken into his boat, and then rows away, so Christ stays till all the elect are gathered in, and then He will hasten away to judgement. All the Millennium he expects he expected before Jesus comes again.

7. Shener says: As I understand the manner of the 1000 years' reign from the Word of God, it consists not alone in the general extension of the Church of God into the whole world, also general rest from the devil, who can not as usual beset the Church with prosecution and temptation, since he is then bound; but also in a more glorious, gracious measure of the divine light, and the power unto sanctification. So it is not necessary thereto that the hitherto established economy of the kingdom of Christ, consisting in the preaching of the gospel and the use of the sacraments should be given up or changed until the Lord comes. I. Cor. xi. 26, which words I understand of the last visible coming to the general last judgement, which follows only after the 1000 years, and makes an end to this present world. But what I and others teach and confer concerning a future improvement is clearly grounded in the Scriptures and cannot be rejected by our church, since always some of the church teachers have entertained hopes of better times. I for my part hold myself so firmly assured of a more glorious condition of the kingdom of Christ here upon earth, whereof many places in the Scriptures speak, that I could not possibly do myself the violence not to believe, and it is even strange to me that all will not see this truth. That the 1000 years (Millennium) are yet future, is to me a truth so established in my soul, that I could not, without violence to my conscience, maintain the contrary. The hope of the future improvement of the Church, God be praised, many pious and distinguished theologians have maintained, and still do maintain.

In reference to the conversion of the Jews particularly and also that the Church has yet to expect a glorious increase, I confess that I have no hesitation openly to declare this as my opinion, and that I believe that not long since this was almost universally held among us Evangelicals, (noch nicht langer seit Allergemeinste unter uns Evangelischen gewessen)

This view was held by Aegidus, Mylius, Scherzerus, Meisuer, Piscius, Balduin, Weinricilius, Muckleman, Hofenreffer, Wesenbeck, Rungius, Losius, Gerhard, Hoe, Kesler, Calixtus, Dorschens, Creidins, Herman, etc. Luther too held this view, as appears from his Church Postill, editon of 1543. In his sermon on St. Stephen's day he plainly teaches that such a prophecy is yet to be fulfilled. Although after his death these words were changed and the contrary inserted, viz: That the prophecy had already been fulfilled.

Quensted says: Since the second advent of Christ the general resurrection, the final judgement and the consumation of the world immediately cohere, one following the other without any interval of time, it is plain that no earthly kingdom and life abounding with all spiritual and bodily enjoyments, is to be expected before the last judgement, as the Chiliasts and Millennarians dream.

Schmid says: The view adopted in this communication is the constant view maintained by the Lutheran Church, etc.

Dr. Mobheim speaks of some maintaining in Spener's time what he calls the obsolete doctrine of Christ's future reign of a thousand years on the earth.

Knapp says Luther and Melancthon set themselves against this doctrine. See Art. 17. A. 6.

Hasenbach, in his History of Doctrines, says: The fanatical notions of the Anabaptists concerning the restitution of all things and Millennarism, were rejected by the Protestants.

Shedd, in his history of Christian doctrine, says: The Augsburg confession condemns Chiliasm.

CONCLUSION.

1. There is great glory in the future for the believer.

2 All true believers may rejoice in the hope that satan and all the hosts of hell shall be vanquished. X

A Terridle Explosion.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—An explosion occurred at a powder mill here to-day. The mixing room was entirely destroyed. Nine persons were killed and three severely injured.

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 23.—A terrible accident occurred at a blast furnace in Geddes this afternoon, eight men losing their lives. They entered the furnace to construct a new lining, when the old one fell upon them, killing them instantly. The victims were married and had families.

Many persons who seemingly have consumption have perfectly sound lungs and their distress originates altogether from disordered kidneys and liver Now there are thousand of remedies that will relieve kidney and liver diseases, but there is only one that can be depended upon for effecting a permanent cure and that is Brown's Iron Bitters. Its efficacy has been satisfactorily proven in thousand of instances after all other remedies failed.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

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REAPER SECTIONS AND REAPER SECTIOFS AND REAPERS, REAPERS,

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RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES, ROPE BLOCKS, SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.

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Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers. I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY, Centre Hall
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JOHN BLAIR LINN, Attorney-at-Law, Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. febtf

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower

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Lower now than for years past.

To speak with our rural friends through the out-of-town press is too slow to tell our daily story. We can only give general facts here, and claim a visit to Oak Hall for details. Of this be certain:—Oak Hall will always give the best bargain. The best service at the least cost is our purpose, regardless of profit and loss.

To-day the popular bargains are Men's $6.00 True-Blue All-Wool Flannel Suits, Men's $2.00 fancy Cassimere Pantaloons, and Large Boys' Ayrshire Cassimere Suits at $4.25. Half prices only. They will be continued, and are only referred to here as specimens of what we will do for you when you visit us.

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South-East Corner Sixth and Market Streets,

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FRANK DUTWEILER, Aaronsburg;
JACOB DUTWEILER, Millheim,
21jun6t Executors.

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For Piles, Diarrhœa, or Kidneys, take
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For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure cure for Nervous Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, &c. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send name, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS!

Something about Tobacco.

The following is the tariff on cigars and tobacco :

Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, two dollars and fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum de valorem ; but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

Leaf tobacco, of which eighty-five per cent. is of the requisite size and of the necessary fineness of texture to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than one hundred leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed, seventy-five cents per pound ; if stemmed one dollar per pound.

All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, thirty-five cents per pound.

Tobacco stems, fifteen cents per pound.

Tobacco manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, forty cents per pound.

Snuff and snuff-flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, fifty cents per pound.

Tobacco manufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

THE TOBACCO DUTIES IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul in the Philippine Islands, reporting that on January 1 of the present year the Regie, or Government monopoly on tobacco, has been definitely abolished in those islands, and the restrictions put upon the cultivation and sale of tobacco have been entirely removed. As compensation for the loss of revenue consequent on the abolition of the Regie, the Government have imposed the following export duties on tobacco, namely :—On unmanufactured tobacco grown in the districts of Cagayan, Isabela and Neuva Vizcaya, $5 per 100 kilos. ; on the same the produce of the districts of the Visayas Islands and of the Island of Mindanao, $3 per 100 kilos. ; the same from all other districts, $1.80 per 100 kilos. On manufactured tobacco, whatever be its origin or quality, $4.80 per kilos. The above tariff of duties will only come into operation on May 1 next, when last year's crop will begin to be ready for the market; in the meanwhile, the tobacco still remaining on the hands of the Regie will be gradually sold by public auction, and its exportation will be allowed free of duty.

CONNECTICUT TOBACCO LAWS.

The following bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Connecticut :—Section 1. Every packer of tobacco grown in this State, shall, before the same is offered for sale, mark or impress upon each case containing the same the words "Connecticut Seed-leaf." Section 2. No person shall offer for sale or have in his possession for sale, any tobacco contained in cases so marked which was not grown in this State. Section 3. Any person guilty of violating the two preceding sections, or who shall sell or offer for sale any tobacco not grown in this State as Connecticut seed-leaf, shall be fined not exceeding $500 nor imprisoned in the county jail more than six months. Dealers of leaf at Hartford have a movement on foot to defeat the bill, which, nevertheless, stands a good chance of becoming a law very speedily.

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO.

Two or three drops of the *oil of annis* rubbed on the outside of one artificial jimson bloom in each cluster will help attract the miller. Remember that much of the cobalt is worthless—try it on the horse fly ; if it kills the fly it will destroy the miller.

Keep the plow and hoe going as early and long as practicable.

If for any cause plants grow spindling, draw the earth close up to the leaves.

In general, tobacco should be topped as soon as the bud can be conveniently reached. This subject will receive more extended attention in the next issue of the BULLETIN. The object is to top so as to ripen the whole plant uniformly.—*Miamisburg Bulletin.*

TOBACCO ACREAGE SHORT.

York county tobacco growers have become dissatisfied with tobacco growing. Many farmers in some sections of the county have not planted tobacco this season ; others have planted less. It is believed the acreage will be at least one-third less this year than last season. Some have taken to potato growing, believing the crop just as profitable and of more ready sale. Dealers had the advantage over growers last winter, owing to Congress tinkering at the revenue laws all winter, thus causing a dull market during the usual season for sales and packing.—*York (Pa.) Dispatch.*

Excitement in Cigar Manufacturing Circles.

Fifteen Factories to Close in New York,--Six Thousand Cigarmakers Instructed not to Work.

The fifteen cigar manufacturing firms of whose association S. Ottenberg & Bros. are members are to lock their doors and 6000 of their employees have been instructed not to go to work. The Progressive Union held two meetings—a stormy one at Houston and Allen streets—and decided to persist in the strike. Committees reported that the fifty cigarmakers of the Union in S. Dobriner's shop in Thirty-ninth street had struck for an advance of 50 cents a thousand and obtained it. and that 200 Progressive Union cigarmakers in Moonelis' shop in Thirty-sixth street had obtained an advance of 25 cts. per thousand for bunchers. It was also reported that Kaufman Brothers' and Bondy's employees, over 350 non-union men, at Forty-first street, and Levy Brothers' employees, over 300 non-union men, struck yesterday when the notices were posted that a lockout was to take place.

Vincent Woytisek, of the Progressive Union, said : "If we stick the the constitution 6000 men will go out of the shops. We can give all our members $5 a man each week for six weeks to come. Those who are not locked out will contribute all the way from 10 to 25 per cent.

Mr. McCoy, President of the Manufacturers' Union, said : "This affair is a fight between the Progressive Union and the International Union. We will keep the shops locked until the Progressive Union men will go to work without having anything to say about whom we shall employ. We don't care whether the employees are Union men or not, but the manufucturers certainly will not submit to dictations by one of the Unions or both of them. We have no secret or open understanding with the International men to supply us with men."

President A. Strasser, of the International Union, said : "The fight is three-cornered. The Progressive Union fights us, we resist them, and the manufacturers lock us out in order that we may keep divided. They see that so long as the two trades unions exist they will quarrel. The worst that could happen to the manufacturers would be the conquering of one union by the other.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir :* As we think it just to hear both sides of a story, and as justice has not been done to us in the various newspaper reports concerning the strike at Ottenberg Bros.', cigar manufacturers, we take the liberty to state our case. It has been stated in several publications, though not by THE SUN, that the eleven men discharged by the above mentioned firm were unskilled hands addicted to drink. Now, we think this is a lame excuse. Why did the firm not enforce the rule prohibiting the bringing of beer into the shop? There is a placard posted conspicuously to that effect on every floor. It shows plainly that the firm dismissed these men when they discovered that they were working in the interests of the Progressive Union. Nearly all of them are married and fathers of large families. Everybody who knows them can testify to their respectability and sobriety. We ask, therefore, does it condemn a man as a drunkard if he indulges daily in a few glasses of beer? It is self evident that a large business firm like Ottenberg Bros. would not keep in their employ men who neglect their work. In one case the foreman kept a place open for a man who was absent for three weeks. The latter was during that time employed revising the books of the union.

We emphatically deny the statement which has gained currency that we had demanded the reinstatement of the discharged workmen.—*Sun.*

THE WORKINGMEN OF OTTENBERG BROTHERS.

Check Stamp Sending.

WASHINGTON, July. — Much delay and inconvenience has been experienced by the Internal Revenue Bureau in handling the check stamps forwarded for redemption on account of letters and packages of stamps being addressed to the Treasury of the United States, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Secretary of the Treasury. All check stamps forwarded for redemption, and all correspondence relating thereto, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

LEMONADE. — The juice of three lemons, the peel of one lemon, quarter of a pound of lump sugar and a quart of cold water. Allow it to stand five hours and strain.

A favorite dish with the aristocracy of Manilla is duck eggs which have been set on by the old duck until the young ducks are fully formed The eggs are then boiled and served cold.

Jottings.

GENL. TOM THUMB is dead.

MRS. LANGTRY acknowledges having netted $100,000 in this country.

GOV. PATTISON, of Pa., has vetoed 60 bills—appalling this hot weather!

BOSTON is mad because President Arthur wears three collars a day.

DURING the hot weather, eat more fruits and vegetables and less meat.

ALWAYS plant lima beans with the eye downward.

A NEEDLE factory is proposed in Phœnixville, Pa.

THERE are 367 Indian children in the Carlisle (Pa.) Training school, 240 boys, and 127 girls.

A BIG blast on the Schuylkill Valley railroad near Pottstown, Pa., the other day uncovered a fine vein of copper ore.

THE steamship Niagara took fire and was destroyed off the Florida coast. The crew and passengers were all saved by steamship Commander.

MRS. LANGTRY sailed for Europe on the 24th instant, to return in October, commencing her next season at San Francisco.

REV. Father O'Haran, pastor of St. Mary's church, Wilkesbarre, Pa., has forbidden the children of his congregation to wear bangs or frizzes while attending divine service.

ALCOHOLISM AND SUNSTROKE.—In hot weather there is no question of the influence alcholism has in the production of sunstroke. More than three-fourths of the patients admitted to Bellevue hospital, New York, are under the influence of liquor.

REPORTS from the cattle regions of Texas say that careful estimates place the number of cattle driven up the trail from that section at 600,000 head, an increase of 250,000 over that of last year. The bulk of the cattle will be driven to Kansas, Nebraska and the Western Territories.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE, of England, who is to visit this country about September 1, as the guest of the New York State Bar Association, has left all appointments and acceptances of invitations in the association's hands. The Committee of Arrangements, of which Elliott E. Shepard is chairman, has requested that all invitations be sent, unsealed, to the committee. Governor Butler, of Massachusetts, has already invited Lord Coleridge to attend the opening of the National Exposition in Boston in September, and the bench and bar of Toronto have tendered him a public banquet. Attorney-General Brewster has informed the committee of the satisfaction the Government feels respecting Lord Coleridge's intended visit, and states that he shall do all in his power to render the visit interesting and agreeable.

A Novel Arrangement.

Perfection in ventilation has been reached by Wanamaker, of Philad'a. Customers may now stop at any counter in the vast establishment and order so much cool air as they would order so many yards of dry goods, the difference being, however, that the refreshing zephyrs are not put up in packages, and therefore cannot be carried away. The system by which the place is ventilated is as simple as it is effective. On the Kelly street side—that is in the small alley way that runs from Thirteenth to Juniper streets, between Chestnut and Market—stands a wooden box, or flue, rising ten feet above the level of the pavement. Going below the ground this flue terminates in a large pipe, which communicates with three large copper fans in the cellar, revolved by a 150 horse-power Corliss engine. Passing through the centre of the box, outside, is a perforated metal pipe which sends out a continuous spray of water. The action of the fans in the cellar draws air into the box, cooling and purifying it in its passage through the water and sending it into the pipe to the cellar. There the current reaches the fans or blowers and by their powerful pressure is forced into a labyrinth of circulating pipes, miles in length, and by the means of nearly a thousand little openings is distributed in every portion of the building. In this way one million cubic feet of pure air is introduced every hour into the place, maintaining a perpetual circulation of refreshing currents. As a consequence the temperature of the Grand Depot is at all times during the warm weather, from twelve to fifteen degrees cooler than it would otherwise be.

A novel feature of the system is the method of regulating the temperature, in case of change of weather. The piping through which the air passes is distributed in every portion of the building and is usually elevated back of the counter. At close intervals along the piping are small tubes through which the refreshing current finds outlet. These tubes can be pointed in any direction required, so that the air can be sent in whatever quarter it may be needed. Moreover, a stopcock on each tube, that can be operated by any one, gauges the current to any force desired. For example, a lady on seating herself before a counter on a very warm day, has simply to request one of the saleslades to turn one of the tubes towards her in order to find relief. If the current of air be too strong, she has simply to ask that it be moderated, which is, of course done by means of the stop cock. When allowed full play the current is so strong as to render one absolutely chilly ; therefore there is no fear of complaint that it lacks force.

In addition to the tubes, metal fans on revolving pivots have been attached to the piping in various portions of the building, and so powerful is the current arising from the cellar that the fans revolve very rapidly, creating, as they whiz around, a healthy atmosphere. and at the same time distributing from nozzles at either end a constant draught of cooling air.

The system is the invention of John Fernie, who states that it is as easily utilized in the winter in heating the building as it is in cooling it in the summer.

THE TOBACCO MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, 1883. — Unusually at this season of the year manufactured *hard* tobacco is extremely quiet, but owing to the unanimous general reduction of stocks, prior to the 1st of May, which so far have not been thoroughly recuperated, demand for goods continues, especially for certain brands, remarkably active.

At the same time manufacturers hold prices steady, which is freely paid without murmur, for the very tangible reason that manufacturers keep up the various stock of their brands most excellently, new styles are offered of a No. 1 material.

Fine Cuts—Better grades of soft tobacco show steady increasing demand, and if stock is kept up to present standard, must make a permanent inroad into the already large consumption of *hard* tobacco.

Smoking Tobacco—Principally confined in demand to better grades ; reduction of price has curtailed the use of cheap tobacco.

Cigars—Still handled in fair quantities. Good cigar makers are needed.

Snuff—Demand holds excellent.

Receipts—1015 boxes, 8208 caddies, 11,401 cases and 498 pails of fine cuts.

Exported to Barbadoes of manufactured tobacco, 2110 lbs.

Seed Leaf—Trade now in cigar leaf has become one of legitimate want. The buyers in the market are generally manufacturers who are looking for stock for their own use, therefore old as well as new is being handled in moderate amounts at steady remunerative figures.

'82 holds the fort, while '81 is fast adding admirers to its improved condition. Sumatra sales not so heavy, the friends of the stock are full. Havana sells slowly, but steady, at small margins.

Receipts—491 cases, Connecticut ; 910 cases Pennsylvania ; 66 cases of Ohio ; 219 cases Wisconsin ; 60 cases State Seed ; 72 bales Sumatra ; 103 bales Havana and 616 hhds. Virginia and Western Leaf tobacco.

Sales—410 cases Connecticut ; 501 cases Pennsylvania ; 42 cases Ohio ; 96 cases Wisconsin ; 13 cases Little Dutch ; 40 cases York State seed ; 50 bales Sumatra ; 84 bales Havana ; 72 hhds. of Virginia and Western tobacco in transit direct to manufacturers.

Exported to Liverpool of Leaf tobacco, via steamer Lord Gough, 219,963 lbs.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, July, 1883.—The Tobacco market of the past week was one of the most uninteresting and inactive of the past year. It opened with offerings considerablein quantity, but of very poor selection, the common and nondescripts prevailing to a large extent. This same feature was apparent every day of the week, and the market closed with a very undecided feeling.

Being the beginning of a new fiscal year had something to do with the dullness, also, as numerous manufacturers take stock at that time, and close their accounts with the Government. Speculative buyers became affected by the prevailing sentiment, and, like buyers of manufacturers, took things easy. In consequence of this prevailing dullness and exhibition of the common grades, rejections were very heavy.

The weather during the past ten days has been very warm, but we hear of no complaints among planters and shippers regarding the growing crop. They report plants growing well, and complain little of insects. The rains during May and June have thoroughly soaked the ground, and it will take a long warm and dry spell to threaten any serious curtailment of the crop.—*Western Tobacco Journal.*

PARQUET FLOORS:—Parquet floors should never be washed with soap and water but should be cleansed with turpentine about once a month.

The Dispensary.

Forced Feeding in Phthisis.

The practice known as forced feeding, or "super-alimentation," introduced by MM. Debove and Durjardin Beaumetz, Paris, has begun to attract some attention. This super-alimentation consists in forcing into the patient's stomach, by means of a sound, large quantities of highly concentrated food. It was first employed in phthisical patients who could not retain food on the stomach when taken in the ordinary way. Strange to say, these patients endured the unpleasantness of stomach-tubes, kept down the injected food, and improved in health. The method has now been extended to cases of hysteria with vomiting, also to dyspepsia and to various wasting diseases when the stomach is rebellious.

The food used is chiefly meat-powder, which is administered in milk, or bouillon, to which eggs may be added. This meat-powder appears to be a really useful preparation, and as it need not be expensive, it will doubtless become more widely employed. It is made by taking lean meat, mincing it, spreading the paste on porcelain tables and letting it dry at a temperature of 90° C. This is then taken and pounded into a powder, when it is ready for use. The dose given at first is small, being about twenty-five grammes, at a meal. This amount is gradually increased until between four hundred and six hundred grammes are given daily. Such a dose is the equivalent of about four pounds of fresh meat. The amount of meat in an averaged diet is only about one pound, and when it is remembered that the meat-powder is administered dissolved in two liters of milk, to which several eggs are added, the significance of the term "super-alimentation" will be understood.

Under such a diet the urine is diminished in amount, but the urea is greatly increased, sometimes reaching eighty grammes per day—the normal amount being 32.5 grammes with an average diet. Sometimes albumen appears in the urine. Diarrhœa may occur, in which case pepsin and bismuth are added.

Phthisical patients rapidly gain weight, we are told, when thus forcibly fed, there being often an average daily increase of from eighty to one hundred grammes. Cough and expectoration diminish, and reparatory processes take place in the lungs. We do not hear it stated, however, to what extent permanent cures are produced.

It is hardly probable that American œsophagi will tamely submit to the introduction of a tube *ter in die*, and it is difficult to understand how such a process proved sedative to irritable stommachs, except in hysterical cases. The meat-powders, and the overfeeding however, are sufficiently rational measures in many cases.—*Medical Record.*

Cure for Ivy Poisoning.

Bathe the parts affected with sweet spirits of nitre. If the blisters be broken, so as to allow the nitre to penetrate the cuticle, more than a single application is rarely necessary ; and even where it is only applied to the surface of the skin three or four times a day, there is rarely a trace of the poison left next morning.

Science.

In complete vacuo liquids in general boil at a temperature of 140° degrees lower than in open air.

In Italy and Japan water from the hot springs is extensively used in gardens for the production of early crops.

Fully forty tons of indispensable insecticide known as pyrethrum powder will be produced in California this year.

Germany has at present over 150 schools of agriculture, viniculture, etc. Each of these has farms, gardens, etc., attached.

It appears that the leaf of a plant can transform into useful work as much as 40 per cent. of the solar energy it receives and absorbs.

The great and peculiar value of steam is its power of creating at one moment a high degree of elastic force and losing it instantaneously the next moment.

Lava from Mount Vesuvius has given. while examined by Dr. Palmieri, the spectrum line of "helium"—an element which until that discovery was recognized only in the sun.

Mr. L. Taylor prepares the well-known Rupert's drops by letting the molten glass fall into a cold saturated solution of ammonium chloride in a cylinder about eighteen inches long.

Nothing is better for whitening garments, particularly those that have become yellow from being laid aside for several months, than a teaspoonful of borax dissolved in the rinsing water.

Quinine and chincona have proved fatal to rabbits, guineapigs and dogs when administered in certain quantities under the skin. A dose of two grains proved enough to kill a dog which weighed 12 kilos.

At the Physiological Society, Berlin, it was lately stated that instead of the condensed milk, which, owing to its large percentage of sugar, has not kept its place as a food for children, a preparation of milk has lately been imported and introduced into the market from Switzerland. This milk is protected against fermentation and decomposition by previous cooking.

What is called a "frontal electric photophore" for medical use has been produced by MM. Helot and Trouve and described before the French Academy. Essentially it is an incandescent lamp, which is supplied by a bichromate battery, and fitted with a reflector and convergent lens. As the name implies, the instrument when put into practice is applied to the forehead.

The *Brewing World* says that the simplest and most effectual way to remove the unpleasant taste from new wooden vessels is to scald them thoroughly several times in boiling water then dissolve some pearlash or soda in luke-warm water, adding a little lime to it, and wash the inside of the vessels well in the solution. Afterward scald them several times thoroughly as before.

The death of Arbuckle, the cornetist, recalls the fact that most of the men who make an inordinate use of the lungs and buccinator muscle perish early. Ned Kendall, the great bugler, died before his prime, and it is believed that the intense pressure upon the lungs caused by blowing high-keyed instruments predisposes performers to pulmonary affections. Arbuckle's disease was pneumonia.

When tinned iron, says P. Carles, serves for containing alimentary matters, it is essential it should have no lead in the tin. The lead is rapidly oxidized on the surface, and is dissolved in this manner in the neutral acids of the contents of the vessels.

A surgeon has recently recorded three cases of sciatica benefited by extension, which constitutes a slight nerve stretching. The weight used was eighteen to twenty pounds, hung from a pulley. In one case relief came in twenty minutes, in two others after a few hours.

A superior varnish that will protect the wood of saddle-trees from the effects of water, and also act as preventive from injury by perspiration upon glue and joints, is made of one pound of amber gum, one pound of balsam of fir and one and one-half pounds of oil of turpentine.

Mr. J. Sarbo, the naturalist, observes that the Bos gaurus (the Gaur) and the Bos frontalis (the Gayal) will be found to be the wild ox of Assam, and that the latter is not strictly a wild animal, but a semi-domesticated piece of property owned by several wild tribes from Assam to Arracau.

It has been observed that "right-handedness" extends far down in the scale of creation. Parrots take hold of their food in their right foot by preference, and Mr. Crook is inclined to believe that insects like wasps, beetles and spiders use the right anterior foot most frequently.

The practice of keeping night lights in children's bedrooms is pronounced very injurious by Dr. R. H. Bakewell. Instead of allowing the optic nerves the perfect rest afforded by darkness, the light keeps them in perpetual stimulation, with the result of causing the brain and the rest of the nervous system to suffer.

Another Great Tunnel Projected.

And now it is proposed to join England and Ireland by a tunnel. The distance, by way of the small island on the coast near Port Patrick, is nearly fourteen and a half miles. It will be an immense advantage to Ireland to be connected directly by railroad with England, and, of course, of still greater advantage if the tunnel under the British Channel is ever constructed.

RECIPE FOR GOOD VINEGAR.—As many housekeepers find it difficult to make or get good vinegar, I will send my recipe : Take half a gallon of sorghum molasses, pour ower it enough hot water to dissolve it, stir well, then add enough hot water to make five gallons of the liquid. Take two tablespoonfuls of flour, make it into a thin paste and add it to the liquid ; also two tablespoonfuls of good yeast ; set it in a warm place in winter ; any place in the house is warm enough in summer, as it must not be kept too hot. An open cask or jar is the best to make it in. It will be fit for use in about three weeks and improves with age. I have used no other vinegar for fifteen years, though we have cider and apples the year round.

GROUND OF ARGUMENT.—Edith : "I say, Regy, how is it that one of our cows is brown and the other white?" Reginard : "Why, you silly, any one knows that. It's the white cow that gives the milk and the brown cow the coffee."

A RAINY EVENING.

The twilight shadows darkening fall,
O memories dear! against thy thrall
My heart strives all in vain.
Yet wherefore strive against my mood?
I cannot silence, if I would,
The softly falling rain.

At such an hour, on such an eve,
Bright hopes, that yet I only grieve,
Sprang up to fade and wane.
Ah, never more, hand clasped in hand,
Shall we within the doorway stand
And watch the falling rain.

Yet still the sweetness of that hour
Returns, with all its wonted power
Of mingled joy and pain.
When, dropping down from window-eaves,
Or gently falling on the leaves,
I hear the summer rain.

O cruel Memory! thus to bring
That glad brief hour, with bitter sting,
Back to my heart again;
Those parting words of fond regret;
With glad pretext, love lingering yet,
Unmindful of the rain.

Ah! brief, indeed, poor aching heart,
The joy those fickle hopes impart;
Grief follows in their train.
Nay, nay, my heart take upward wing.
O cruel Memory! thy sting
Shall vanish with the rain.

Though sadder seem the songs I trill,
Yet sorrow, with with its plaintive thrall.
Adds sweetness to the strain;
As fragrant perfumes softly flow
From hawthorn blossoms bending low,
Beat down by wind and rain.

An Unforeseen Conclusion.

Mr Wheatyear, a prosperous farmer from the Midland Counties, sold some fat cattle one day at a market town which was considerably beyond his usual radius, and received in payment good bank notes and gold amounting to two or three hundred pounds. He stowed away the money in a bulky pocket-book, which, in turn, he carefully deposited in an inner pocket of his undercoat, for there was no branch of his own bank in the town, and he was, heretofore, obliged to carry away his gains in cash. While counting over the money in the presence of the buyer, he suddenly became conscious of some one eyeing him intently, and looking up, in obedience to a sort of magnetic attraction, he encountered the gaze of a dark, heavily-bearded, determined-looking man, who was watching him with a very keen and sinister expression. Mr. Wheatyear instinctively started, and the stranger, seeing he was observed, disappeared in the crowd. This little incident had a very disquieting effect upon the farmer's mind, and somehow the fellow's face seemed to haunt him for the rest of the day, though he did not come across him again.

As he could not return home that night, there being no direct communication by rail, and the distance being too great to drive, he took the train to a neighboring town, where a trap was to be sent to meet him the next morning. After a good dinner at the inn, he adjourned to the smoking-room for a quiet pipe and a glass of grog before turning in; and who should he find seated in a corner, apart from the rest of the company, but the forbidding-looking individual who had startled him in the morning. The recognition was apparently mutual, for the fellow kept glancing furtively at Mr. Wheatyear under his shaggy eyebrows with evident interest. This unexpected meeting aroused the farmer's serious apprehensions, for it really seemed as though he was being followed and watched. He took occasion to draw the waiter's attention to the man, but could learn nothing about him except that he was a stranger. After fidgeting in his chair for a few minutes Mr. Wheatyear determined to retire to his bedroom at once, for there he would, at least, be safe from having his pocket picked, and would avoid the man's persistent gaze.

His room was on the second floor, at the end of a narrow passage, which was approached by two or three steps from the main corridor. The house being very full, he had to put up with what accommodation he could get, and from the air of stuffiness which pervaded the apartment there was reason to suspect that in ordinary times it was used as a lumber room. A large oaken press stood in a corner, containing old moth-eaten hangings and other odds and ends, while underneath the bed—a decrepit four-poster—was the skeleton of another bedstead and some cornice-poles.

Mr. Wheatyear took note of these details while making a careful tour of inspection. He was just in that nervous frame of mind which causes a person to peep into cupboards, and to take elaborate precautions against intruders before putting the candle out. Mr. Wheatyear found nothing whatever to excite alarm; in fact, he felt vexed and humiliated at his pusillanimity. He was rather startled, however, at discovering that he could not lock the door, owing, apparently, to the key being rusty, for he had an uneasy suspicion that the stranger down-stairs contemplated paying him a nocturnal visit. He hesitated a moment whether he should ring the bell and get the defect remedied, but he finally consoled himself with the reflection that, as the door was within a yard of the bed, it was hardly possible for a thief to enter without making noise enough to wake him. Mr. Wheatyear was a sturdy old gentleman, though close upon sixty years of age, and he therefore got into bed without more ado, having first taken the precaution to place the pocket-book containing the money under his pillow.

He did not fall asleep for some time, being strangely wakeful and uneasy. But by degrees, as stillness began to reign in the inn, he succumbed to a pleasant drowsiness, and at length drifted into slumber. He had scarcely dropped off—at least, so it seemed to him—when he was suddenly aroused to consciousness by a moving sensation beneath his head, and the pillow seemed to be gliding away from under him. He sprang up instantly, and as he did so, his startled gaze encountered the sinister face of his acquaintance of the morning. The next instant the man was gone, having apparently withdrawn quickly from the ray of moonlight in which he had been visible; but Mr. Wheatyear felt the drapery of the bed rustle as the intruder moved away towards the door.

The farmer at once darted out of bed is pursuit, but in doing so he caught his foot is the counterpane, and fell heavily on the floor. The shock dazed him for a moment, when he groped about rather feebly for the matches, and struck a light. He then found he was alone, the man having disappeared, and closed the door behind him; but he saw at a glance he had been robbed, for the pillow, which had evidently been drawn from under him, lay upon the floor, and his pocket-book had vanished.

Mr. Wheatyear at once rushed to the door, but the thief had managed to regain his room or some other hiding-place, for he was not in the passage outside nor in the corridor. The farmer's cries soon brought assistance, and a strict search was immediately instituted. It transpired that the man was not supposed to be staying at the hotel, though nobody recollected having seen him leave. He had apparently concealed himself somewhere about the premises for the purpose of committing the robbery. He had contrived to escape, however, though how he had managed it was a mystery, until some one pointed out that the upper half of one of the windows in the smoking-room had been left open for the purpose of ventilation. This, no doubt, had been his means of exit, for the house was carefully searched from garret to basement, and no trace of him was found.

The police were communicated with and a full description of the man—who had been noticed by several persons the preceding evening—was circulated in the district, but without result. Unfortunately, Mr. Wheatyear had omitted to take the numbers of the notes, and did not know the names of the persons from whom he had obtained them, so that the police had no means of tracing the culprit, except from his appearance. This, no doubt, had been effectually disguised, for he contrived to baffle the vigilance of the authorities, until Mr. Wheatyear began to consider his property irretrievably lost.

About a month afterwards, however, Mr. Wheatyear had occasion to go up to London on business, and while walking along Oxford street one afternoon, he suddenly came face to face with the rascal who had robbed him. The farmer felt so convinced of his identity, in spite of a considerable alteration in the man's attire and the hair about his face, that he unhesitatingly gave him into custody to the nearest policeman. The man blustered a good deal at being taken to the station house; but it transpired at the preliminary investigation that he had about his person a large sum of money in gold and small notes of which he could give no satisfactory account. The prisoner gave the name of John Simmonds, and was committed for trial at the next assizes.

When the trial came on the evidence against the man was overwhelming, though he vehemently protested his innocence, and declared he had left the hotel several hours before the robbery was committed. But he failed to prove an alibi, and, in fact, called no witnesses; while he could give no satisfactory explanation of being in possession of a large sum of money. On the other hand, Mr. Wheatyear swore most positively that he had seen the man in his room that night, and the police ascertained that he had taken a passage to America in a ship which sailed on the day after his arrest, the theory being that he had remained in England as long as was necessary to realize his booty by cautiously changing the larger notes. There never was any doubt upon the minds of the jury as to the man's guilt, and they returned a verdict accordingly. He was sentenced to a term of penal servitude, and the Judge, considering that the money found upon the prisoner formed part of the sum he had robbed from Mr. Wheatyear, directed it to be paid over to the farmer.

Two years afterwards Mr. Wheatyear, having attended the same fair where he had encountered the man Simmonds, passed another night in the hotel before referred to, and happened to be put into the identical room where the robbery had taken place. It was rather a disagreeable coincidence, but he had to make the best of it, for the house, as was always usual at that season, was full to overflowing, and he had no choice in the matter. When he retired to rest, the locality vividly reminded him of his adventure, and, oddly enough, he experienced a sort of nervousness arising from old associations. However, he thought nothing of it, and having no money in his possession of which he could be robbed, even if such an experience were likely to happen to him again, he soon fell asleep.

All of a sudden he woke up and found himself out of bed, shivering with cold, standing at the other end of the room. at first he realized nothing but a sensation of discomfort; but presently he began to wonder where he was, and what he had got out of bed for. It occurred to him that he must have been walking in his sleep, which is always a startling discovery to make. With some trepidation he groped his way to the matche and lit a candle. He then perceived that he had been standing in front of the old oak press—the door of which was open. A sudden curiosity induced him to investigate the matter, for he had a vague idea that he had been there for some definite purpose. He, therefore, took the candle and looked into the press, when his attention was attracted by a small dark object, which was half hidden behind a box at the back. With a start, he stretched forth his hand to it, something vaguely familiar in the action striking him forcibly, and the next moment he had drawn forth the identical pocket-book which he had lost two years before.

Mr. Wheatyear was thunderstruck with amazement and consternation, especially when he found that the contents were intact. There was the bundle of banknotes and the bag of sovereigns, just as he had placed them when they were handed over to him, while the pocket-book itself was covered with dust, showing that it had never been disturbed since it had been hidden away. With a sudden conviction which flashed upon him like a revalation, Mr. Wheatyear at once realized that on the eventful night he must have risen in his sleep and hidden the pocket-book in the press. The fear of being robbed had no doubt preyed upon his mind to such an extent that his brain was actively apprehensive, while the rest of his senses were numbed by unconsciousness.

The more Mr. Wheatyear thought over the matter, the more satisfied did he feel that he had discovered the true solution of the mystery. It followed, therefore, that he had never been robbed at all, and he soon arrived at the conclusion that he had been the victim of an hallucination. Being at the scene of the supposed occurence, he could recall every detail distinctly, and had no difficulty in persuading himself how his fright had been caused. Probably, in searching for the pocketbook, he had shifted the position of the pillow, which, on his returning to bed, after hiding his treasure, had slid off the bolster. The movement had startled him, and, being suddenly terrified, the apparition of the face which had made such an impression upon him had flashed across his mental vision with vivid distinctness. The rustling of the drapery had, no doubt, been caused by the falling of the pillow, which he remembered subsequently finding upon the floor.

Whether these details were rightly surmised or not, it seemed clear that the man Simmonds was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted. Mr. Wheatyear was quite agonized at the dreadful consequences. He felt he could never make sufficient atonement for the wrong he had done; but he resolved, at least, to lose no time in setting to work to obtain his release. He might, of course, have avoided all unpleasantness to himself by concealing the discovery he had made; but he was an honest old gentleman, and did not shrink from doing his duty. He prudently said nothing at the hotel about the matter, but took the first train to London, and in the course of the day was closeted with a high official at the Home Office.

Ere he had time to explain the object of his visit, he was met by the startling information that the unfortunate convict had died in prison before a year of his sentence had expired. It appeared, moreover, that the prison authorities knew absolutely nothing of the man's antecedents, and believed he had left no friends or relatives. The interview, therefore, came to a somewhat abrupt termination, for Mr. Whiteyear felt justified under the circumstances in holding his tongue, since no good could possibly result from the disagreeable disclosure he had intended to make. But he was not satisfied till he had seen the governor of the prison in which the man died, who confirmed the information obtained at the Home Office.

The adventure weighed a good deal upon the old farmer's mind, especially during his later years, and, not content with handing over to a charity a sum equivalent to two or three times the amount he had wrongly received out of the money found upon the unfortunate prisoner, he left by his will a very considerable legacy to a benevolent institution for the aid of discharged convicts. Before doing this, however, he made careful inquiry, to ascertain if the man had left any relatives dependent upon him, but without result. His chief consolation was that the prisoner had, to a certain extent, courted his fate by not accounting for the money found in his possession, and by not attempting to prove an alibi, which he surely could have done, had he not been unwilling, for some mysterious reason, to disclose his movements on that fatal night.—*London Truth.*

Valley Forge.

The patriotism of the country has been sorely taxed and teased by many fruitless efforts heretofore made to discharge the debt, always acknowledged as due to the distinguished dead who suffered at Valley Forge, and died from want and privation for the liberty of the country. now so beneficently enjoyed by us, their descendants, and the inheritors of their glory.

The duty of rearing their monument has been left for us; and of us, the women now come forward, and the first successful steps have been taken towards its accomplishment.

An association has been formed,—The Valley Forge Monumental Associat'n,—with Mrs. Mary E. T. Cone as President, and her sister Miss Amelia Thropp as Secretary, and these two Christian and patriotic woman, with untiring and unselfish devotion, have labored long and hard, and without pay or reward, save what comes of a sense of duty done, and have succeeded in enlisting an aid which bids fair to realize their best hopes—the erection of a suitable monument to the heroes of Valley Forge.

Mr. Drexel has consented to receive money subscribed and act as treasurer for the association; and Geo. W. Childs, and others of their stamp, lend their efforts to the cause.

It were invidious perhaps to name all the helpers they have secured, but we cannot avoid naming specially Jno. G. Whittier, the poet of world-wide reputation.

We are permitted to copy his letter, which shows his sympathy and explains itself; it will be read with pleasure by all, endorsing as he does, the labors of Mrs. Cone.

BOSTON, 15, 11th mo.

Dear Mrs. Cone: I have read with great satisfaction thy able articles on the neglected dead of Valley Forge.

The poem* sent me will find a place through its own merits, without any effort of mine, but I will send it to the *Boston Transcript*, the best literary daily paper here.

I am very truly thy friend,
JOHN G. WHITTIER.

It is to be sincerely hoped that these ladies may meet a warm approval of their unselfish efforts everywhere.

* "The wild flowers of Valley Forge."—*Bryn Mawr (Pa.) Home News*

English Railway Promotion.

A man began as a porter; by and by he was made one of the railway police; if he behaved well he might get to some other office; he might become an inspector of luggage trains or cattle trains; he might become the station master of a small and then of a larger station. Similarly he explained to me the system of promotion in the engine driving department of the line. A man generally begins as a clearer, then he becomes a fireman, and afterward a regular engine-driver. There is a long drilling before a man becomes fit for what is called the foot-plate life. Indeed, many of them never become fit for it; for there are countless opportunties for committing blunders, and a man who commits blunders is never fit for the work. The driver of a locomotive ought to understand from science and experience all about his locomotive. He should know all about his engine, just as a driver or rider should properly understand the temper of his horse. He begins with belonging to a class of enginemen who are called the "relievers." In reality, they have no engine of their own, but they take charge of the engines from the drivers who have come from the main line. His first work is generally on a pilot engine, where he can't do much harm to any other person than himself. A man learns to drive a goods train before he is intrusted with a passenger train; but it is generally five or seven years before he gets this promotion and then it is on a slow train; he is then promoted to a fast passenger train, and then to an express. There are three things to which a good engine-driver has to look: First, the condition of his fire, which ought to be burning well before starting; a thorough taking stock and examination of his engine before starting and then a constant look-out for signals. The slighest mistake in overlooking the little red light, or, indeed, in not noticing any incidental signals, may wreck a train and ruin a driver.

Recent Legal Decisions.

CORPORATIONS—DEBT—ADMISSIONS OF OFFICERS.—In an action against a Receiver of a corporation the claim was disputed, and the controversy turned on the sufficiency of the evidence to prove the claim. In this case—Webb vs. Smith—the plaintiff recovered, and the defendant carried the case to the Supreme Court of Colorado, where the judgment was affirmed. The Judge on the trial allowed the plaintiff to testify that before the Receiver entered upon his duties the Secretary and Superintendent of the company acknowledged that his bill was correct when he presented it; and he was permitted to state that the President of the company told him in the city of New York that he would "see the bill paid," the company being short of funds then. Judge Helm, in the opinion, said: "The company being a corporation could contract debts, audit accounts therefor, and pay the same only by its agents. Under the circumstances disclosed by the record in this case we conclude that the Superintendent and Secretary were its general agents in the transaction of its business, and that they were clothed with all the powers essential to the successful management thereof. The declarations objected to had reference to a past transaction; they were admissions of a debt previously contracted; they were not admissible as part of the *res gestæ*, and they could not bind the company in estoppel. But, being made by its general agents and representatives concerning an indebtedness clearly within their power to contract and pay, they were admissible under an exception to the rule excluding the declarations of an agent made subsequent to the transaction to which they relate. These declarations were, however, proof only prima facie against the company; their entire effect might have been destroyed by corrections or by explanations showing ignorance, mistake or want of authority in the premises."

TRADE-MARK — COMPOUND—DESCRIPTIVE NAME.—A motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the use of a trade-mark was denied in Hostetter vs. Fries, in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, the bill of complaint and the affidavits not showing a sufficient case. Judge Wallace, in the opinion, said: "Complainant's property consists in the right to use the name 'Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters' in connection with certain labels, bottles and other devices which designate the preparation as of their own manufacture and indicate its origin. The bill alleges that the defendants are engaged in manufacturing and selling certain essences, oils and extracts, which they represent can be so manipulated and used as to produce a good imitation of various well-known brands of bitters, among them an imitation of Hostetter's Bitters; that they sell the same to compounders and jobbers, with instructions to the purchasers as to the mode of compounding the bitters and selling them as the genuine article, and that such purchasers compound the essences and sell the bitters made thereby to retail dealers, and the latter preserve the empty second-hand bottles which have been sold by the complainant, having the labels thereon, and refill them with the bitters compounded from the defendant's essences, and put them off upon the public as the genuine bitters of the complainant's manufacture. The complainant has neither the exclusive right to make bitters compounded after the formula of Dr. Hostetter, nor the exclusive right to sell bitters by the name of Hostetter's Bitters. The preparation never had any name until it was offered to the public and chartered. When a new article is made a name must be given to it, and this name becomes by common acceptation the appropriate descriptive term by which it is known, and therefore becomes public property.

If there were not, many persons could acquire the exclusive right to a formula by giving a name to the compound produced, not only when the compound has not been patented, but when it might not be the object of a patent. All who have the right to manufacture and sell the preparation have the right to designate and sell it by the name by which alone it is known, provided care is observed to sell the preparation as the manufacture of the seller and not the preparation made by another. A 'trade mark' consists of a word, mark or device adopted by a manufacturer or vender to distinguish his production from other productions of the same article. A name alone is not a trade-mark when it is understood to signify not the particular manufacture of a certain proprietor but the kind or description of the thing which is manufactured."

COPYRIGHT — PHOTOGRAPH — NOTICE.—An action was brought for damages for the infringement of the copyright of a photograph. The defense was that the copyright was unconstitutional, and that due notice had not been given, because the initial only and not the full Christian name of the publisher was given in the picture. The plaintiff recovered in this case—Sarony vs. The Pearson-Giles Lithographic Company—in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York, and the defendant appealed. Judge Carr in the opinion said. "First. The contention of the defendant, briefly stated, is this: That there was no constitutional warrant for the copyright act; that a photographer is not an author, and a photograph not a writing. The Court should hesitate long, and be convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, before pronouncing the invalidity of an act of Congress. The argument should amount almost to a demonstration; if doubt exists, the act should be sustained. The presumption is in favor of its validity. This has long been the rule—the rule applicable to all tribunals, and particularly to Courts sitting at nisi prius. Second. As to the notice, the object of the statute was to prevent a person from being punished who ignorantly and innocently reproduces."

LOSS OF BAGGAGE BY CARRIER—EVIDENCE.—An action was brought against a railroad company for the loss of a trunk, and on the trial the defendant insisted that the evidence was not sufficient to prove the shipment, identity and loss of the trunk. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff and the company appealed the case—Denver, South Park and Pacific Railroad Company vs. Roberts—to the Supreme Court of Colorado, when the judgment was affirmed. Judge Beck, in the opinion, said: "The plaintiff bought a ticket over the defendant's road to B, saw his baggage there, gave up his check, and received defendant's check; upon reaching B. the company offered him another trunk than his own, and did not deliver his trunk to him at all." This is sufficient evidence to justify the finding of the jury that the company was responsible for the trunk, and the judgment for its value must be affirmed.

CORPORATION—NEW CORPORATION—DEBTS—ASSETS.—A corporation collected certain salvage money and did not pay it over to those entitled to it. This corporation passed over to a new corporation its assets, business, goodwill and stock in trade, everything whatever, to the creditors of the corporation to satisfy their claims. One of the salvors sued the corporation for his claim—Brum vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and Judge Pardee. in giving him judgment, said: "The capital of the new company was certainly made up of what was left of the assets of the old company. I have no doubt that everything was intended and carried out in the best of faith, and I am inclined to think that if the debts due libelant for salvage money had been known that it would have been provided for. As the new corporation took all the property of the old company, leaving nothing to pay the amount due libelant, and, as it took it not as creditor but as owner, it seems clear to me that it must pay the debts of the old company, at least to the amount of the assets converted.

Horse Breeding.

In the Chief Inspector of Sheep's Annual Report attention is called to the carelessness exhibited in breeding horses Large numbers are imported every year, and purchasers give higher prices for the imported stock than for South Australian bred animals.

The rearing of good horse stock is a most valuable industry, and it is as easy for the farmer to breed good stock as inferior. One animal does not eat more than another, but certainly the good is more valuable and will sell for a better price. The number of inferior entires which are allowed to be used is very large in proportion to the sound, useful animal. Our small local shows, too, rather tend to encourage the low class animal, as often an entire has obtained a prize, being merely the best animal on the ground. He is advertised, and at once obtains mares that would otherwise never be sent. This breeding of inferior horses has already become a serious evil and breeders should endeavor to check it. The suggestion of the Chief Inspector is worthy of consideration, that a tax be placed on all entires of £20 per annum—even £30 would not be too much. In France, where horsebreeding is studied, no animal is allowed to be used unless sound and can pass an examination. The consequence is that the Norman draught horse is now coming to the front, and is in greater demand than any other breed. Why don't some of our breeders take the matter up and consider the best means of checking the evil?—*Garden and Field, Adelaide, Australia.*

"Mr., what is a grass widow?" asked a Harlem youth who had been reading in the papers about a person of that description. "Why, my boy, I can't explain it exactly." "I'll bet I know, anyhow," said the smart youngster. "Well, tell me." "A grass widow is a female woman whose husband died of hay fever," he exclaimed. Then he went out in the kitchen and rubbed the cat's nose with red pepper.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., Aug. 2, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 25 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

TRADE DOLLARS

taken at Par for Goods by Whitmer & Co. Spring Mills Pa. ☞Stand by the Trade Dollar—Its as good as any of them—the Banks—Brokers—and Rail Roads to the contrary, notwithstanding!

G. R. S & Co. WHITMER & Co
THE FAIR" "Supply Depot"

D. GARMAN & SON,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Dealers in White Goods,

Notions,

Gents Furnishing Goods.

Black Cashmeres a specialty.

28jun tf It will pay you to call.

LOCAL ITEMS.

——There are two good places to go to—go home and go to dinner.

——Mrs. Proudfoot, wife of ex-Judge John S. Proudfoot, died at Milesburg, on July 13, aged 71 years.

——The Buffalo Run railroad is not sold, but a great lot of clothing is sold at the Philad. Branch cheap clothing store.

— Any smoker by using one segar less every week can save more than enough to pay for the Reporter one year.

——Mr. Cyrus Brumgart, of near Wolf's Store, lost a valuable horse last week from some disease.

——Our young friend, C. R. Neff, late graduate of Franklin and Marshall college, opened a select school at Rebersburg on Monday.

——Best canned and dried fruits at Sechler's, cheaper than you can do 'em up at home—at wholesale and retail. All well regulated families get their groceries at Sechlers.

— George Durst sent a sample of the clover he raises on his farm, east of Centre Hall, to our office, which measures 5 feet 6 inches in length. Who can beat that?

——Dr. Herlacher, known to most of our readers, favored the REPORTER with a call, and edified us with his experiences.

——Mr. S. A. Stover, of the Bellefonte Marble Works, called upon the Reporter. Mr. Stover is putting up some fine tombstones over here.

——Mr. C. Dinges, of Coburn, gave the Reporter a pop visit the other day. He speaks of the booming prospects of the new store there.

——S. A. Stover, of the Bellefonte Marble Works puts out first class tombstones and monuments, equal to any city work. He does work very low, and guarantees any job. Give Mr. Stover a call if you need any thing in the line of tombstones or monuments.

——Dinges' Centre Hall grocery keeps up a full assortment of all groceries, and all pure. Fresh goods are received all the time. Call there if you want goods at fair prices, and if you have any produce they will give you the highest market price for it.

——The nobility of Europe annoy Don Cameron very much by asking him where he gets his nice clothes. His reply always is, at the Philad. Branch, the best place in the United States for clothing.

——The Bellefonte papers give a lively account of the marriage of Mr. L. T. Munson and Miss Sallie, daughter of Hon. J. P. Gephart, in the Episcopal church of that place, on the 19. Mr. Munson and his bride have the congratulations and best wishes of the Reporter.

——Van Ormer, assistant editor on the Centre Democrat, it is said, will get down from the editorial tripod and mount the seat of a book-keeper in Philad. Sorry to see our young friend go. Success to him in his new place.

——A big picnic from Boalsburg drew up in Centre Hall, on Saturday, on account of the rain. The party was pleasant all the same however, especially the young ladies in their glances at the Reporter office—no doubt they all belonged to its readers. Centre Hall is on the route of three fourths of the pic-nics in our county, averaging at least one a day, nearly all stopping over a little spell and as a general thing are well behaved and seem to enjoy themselves.

——The people in the vicinity of Coburn will find the new store of Dinges & Vonada first class in every respect. They keep a general assortment and offer bargains that can not be excelled. They are capital young men, of known honesty, and deserve encouragement. They are in constant receipt of new goods and keep up with the times and styles.

——Can any one give us the whereabouts of J. S. Reed, formerly of Neff's Mills, Pa., as we have information of interest for him. 3t.

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh, stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

JOB PRINTING.—Having added some new founts of job-type to our office, and a lot of stationery at low prices, we can furnish 1000 printed envelopes at $1.75; ruled bill heads at $3.40 per 1000, and letter heads at same low rates, for cash.

Mr. Samuel Adams, Lancaster, Pa., says: "I found a sure and speedy cure for biliousness in useing Brown's Iron Bitters."

The Legislature is still in session but no apportionment.

TWINE FOR GRASSHOPPERS.

John T. Ross, farmer up the valley, had 16 acres of grain which he cut with a binder and shocked. The other day when he went to haul it in, we are credibly informed, he found that there remained about 200 sheaves of the entire lot which were bound, the twine having been eaten off of all the rest by the grasshoppers, not so much as a knot remaining—the entire twine of the sheaves devoured. Should this be the tactics of the grasshopper, the next thing necessary will be a preparation to soak the twine with that will not be palatable to the hoppers, for to have sheaves unbound at this rate will anew make farmers wish the grasshopper were at the north-pole to chaw up ice-bergs.

A RESPONSE.

EDITOR CENTRE REPORTER:

In reply to your article in relation to our railroad, I say let us make an effort to have something done. There is no doubt that if the Penn'a Co. see that the citizens have stood their cheating and abuse as long as they intend to and are ready to fight them on it, that something will be done immediately, I will subscribe $25 to start a fund to defend our interests. Let us hear from others.

YOUR SUBSCRIBER.

Potter Township.

We have received letters from others in a similar vein.

——A sad and fatal accident occurred on Monday evening two miles southeast of Boalsburg. Mr. Joseph Kohn and his family were at Fleisher's Gap in the act of cutting down a bee-tree; as the tree went down it struck another tree causing it to fall in a direction where Jacob, a 12 year old son of Mr. Kohn was, and struck the boy on the temple crushing the bone. Dr. Fisher was at once called and rendered all possible assistance; the lad lingered unconscious until 5 a. m. next morning, when he died.

——Maj. Reynolds boasts the following yield of wheat: Of 53 dozen threshed the result was 64 bushels, weighing 64 lbs to the bushel. Maj. Reynolds, like the editor of the Reporter, is a farmer, of course. Still our returns have not yet come in, so we can't tell whether we can get ahead of our bachelor friend.

——Take notice—that Lewins & Co., are not a traveling circus, but stationary. We dont want to sell you truck which we cant sell at home, and nothing we can't recommend and guarantee—and our guarantee means satisfaction or money refunded. No gouging and no truck at the Philad. Branch. In case you want truck or shoddy do not come to the Philad. Branch, as such is not kept by

LEWINS & CO.

——Esq. Rishel, of Farmer's Mills, Wm. Farner of the Loop, and Dr. Fisher of Boalsburg honored the Reporter with a call, Tuesday.

——Esq. Wm. J. Thompson, of Potters Mills, illumined the Reporter sanctum with a call, on Tuesday evening.

——Jonath. Searfoss, of Beech Creek, late of Centre Hill, called into see the Reporter, Monday.

——Gen. Beaver and two sons are making a tour of the state by carriage. Sensible.

——John I. Thompson, trustee, advertises in Beporter sale of real estate of John Irvin, dec'd.

——Mrs. Willow, of this place is seriously ill.

——Some hogs have died around here lately, supposed to be of cholera. Carbolic acid, a few drops put into the swill barrel we are told, acts as a cure.

——Prof. Hosterman's select school opened on Monday with 30 students, with prospect for 15 or 20 more.

——Wm. Pealer, merchant at Spring Mills, illumined our sanctum with his presence, on Tuesday.

——The Pleasant Gap band festival, Friday and Saturday, last, was largely attended, and the band realized handsomely from it.

——President Roberts and other Penn'a railroad officials were at Bellefonte, on their trip to inspect the line, and look at a sight for a new depot. Before leaving they purchased some clothing at the Philad. Branch, finding it was sold lower than in Philadelphia.

——Summer suits are now much reduced in price at the Philad. Branch, in order to close out the stock on hand. Any one needing summer clothing will find it to pay by going to the Philad. Branch.

——Messrs. Burwall and Goldsmith of Philadelphia, chaperoned by the leading clothing merchant of our county, Mr. Sam'l Lewins, favored the Reporter with a call.

——On last Friday while unloading grain, in the barn, Mr. Alfred Hosterman had one of the prongs of a fork thrust through his wrist, as he was coming down from the wagon causing a serious and painful wound.

——Mr. George Flory desires to express his thanks, through the colums of the REPORTER, to the citzens of Centre Hall, for the substantial aid rendered him during the affliction in his family.

——No family is so happy and in constant good health and cheer, as that one which gets all its table groceries at Sechlers, where none but the purest and best groceries are kept. This is a fact worthy of note and trial, wholesome food, pure air and water, always mean long life and happiness.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

apr26tf

FIDELITY.

My name is Mrs. Ellis, sir,
Milwaukee is my home,
And you must not be jealour, sir,
Because I no more roam
In search of cures for that which would
Have brought me to the tomb,
Which I could not have long withstood,
The falling of the womb.—*Peruna.*

NOTICE.—On Sunday last a man came to the residence of the undersigned near Rebersburg, on horseback, saying he was from McVeytown, stopping over for dinner, then left for Sugar valley, saying he intended purchasing horses. On Monday morning the horse with a new team saddle and bridle, returned riderless to my place. The horse is a bay about 6 years old, right hind foot white. The owner is requested to come for his property and pay costs.

2aug3t JASP. R. WOLF.

The Pennsylvania railroad company has decided to build a second track on the Houtzdale, Clearfield county branch making it a double track from Osceola to Goss Run junction, a point above Houtzdale and the contract has already been let, and work will commence at once. The contract for grading the second track on the Houtzdale branch from Osceola to Gross Run junction, has been let to Messrs. Morrison and Bush, the former of Lock Haven and the latter of Bellefonte.

The heavy rains in Missouri insure the largest yield of corn ever known in the State.

Nine prisoners escaped Friday from Mondoloa, Mex., and killed a policeman who pursued them.

NO GREASE FOR HIM

"When Greece her knees—Greece her knees—Greece her knees," stammered an embarrassed schoolboy, forgetting the next line of his recitation. "There is no occasion to grease anybody's knees," shouted his teacher. "Go and study your piece." Neither is there occasion to grease your hair. Parker's Hair Balsam is all the dressing you want. Restores the original gloss and color to gray or faded hair. Does not soil the linen; not a dye; good for the scalp; prevents falling out. Aug. 4t

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Henry K. Smith, of Ferguson township, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to Democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Fleisher, of Potter, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Dr. J. R. Smith, of Pine Grove Mills, will be a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, July 31.—Wheat dull and corn weaker. Oats are steady. Minnesota extras at 5 00@6 00; Penna family at 4 90@5 12½; western do., at 5 50@6 00, and patents at 6 00@7 25.

Wheat dull and lower, with 1 14 bid and 1 15½ asked for No 2 red July; corn 61 bid and 61½ asked for sail, mixed July. Oats were firm with 43½ bid and 45 asked for No 2 white, July.

CATTLE MARKET.

Buffalo, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts 2,200; market opened active but closed dull, extra steers 6 00@6 10; good shippers 5 20@5 65; mixed butchers; 3 74 to 4 75. Hogs—good to choice Yorkers, 6 40 to 6 50, light do. 6 00to 6 50; medium and heavy, 6 00 to 6 25; pigs, 5 80 to 6 10.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.

Butter, 18 to 23 cts. per lb; eggs, 18 to 20 cts. per doz; potatoes, old 80 cts. per bushel; new, 25 cts. per peck; chickens, 50 to 70 cts. per pair; lard, 16 cts. per lb; apple butter 80 cts. per gal; corn, 80 cts. per bu; oats, 60 cts. per bu; beans, 15 to 20 cts. per peck; cabbage plants, 10 cts. per doz; huckleberries, 12 cts. per qt; peas, in pod, 20 cts. per peck; shelled, 15 cts. per qt; currants, 10 cts. per qt; cherries, 4 to 6 per qt, raspberries 10 to 12½ cts.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 15 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 15; shoulder, 12; bacon or side, 12; eggs per dozen, 14 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 55; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

JURORS—AUGUST COURT.

GRAND JURORS.—Liberty—T S Winslow, D Robb, A C Bowes.....Marion—Wm. Irvin.....Millheim—Jacob Alters, F P Moyer.....Walker—Mich. Corman.....Benner—W H Taylor, Fred. Taylor.....Howard—Jas. B Hall.....Union—A Hall, H Iddings.....Boggs—Wm. Kline, And. Healon.....Philipsburg—R Kincade, B I Laport.....Harris—Chas. Moore.....Bellefonte—A J Brown, M Dolan .....Snowshoe—Wm. Quick.....Miles—J H Delong .....Taylor—B V Fink.....Spring—Al. Stine.....Milesburg—M M'Laughlin.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Boggs—L R Lingle, I Shultz, C C Eckert, J F Weaver, Jas. Noll, C M'Laughlin.....Patton—W L Furst, John Musser, I Gray.....Bellefonte—D Z Kline, Jacob Flack, A Sternberg, Jas. Dolan, I C Miller.....Walker—Jacob Bunkle, Jos. Peck.....Ferguson—R G Brett, J M Moyer, [illegible]th, P S Gray.....Philipsburg—S Shmidt, J V [illegible], J J Sanford, A Atherton.....Howard—I Reber, D [illegible]ber.....Haines—John C Stover, F Dutweiler, J P Bower.....Rush—R M'Cord, T Vaughn.....Liberty—Jas. R Bumgardner, H A Snyder.....Millheim—Sam'l Weiser, Jr., M Ulrich.....Spring—Alex. Miller, Henry Harman, H H Griffith.....Snow Shoe—J Jacobs, J Delany.....Benner—J P Fraizer, H A Knarr.....Half Moon, John A Hunter, John Ward .....Worth, W Woodring.....Miles, Chas. H Brumgart.....Milesburg, J Boileau.....Spring, Daniel Wian.

DIED.

At Pine Grove Mills, July 19, Mrs. Susan Fortney, aged 71 years, 5 months and 2 days. She was the mother of D. F. Fortney, esq., of Bellefonte.

On the 19 near Spring Mills, Mrs. Margaret Raymon. Aged 67 years, 5 mo and 16 da.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, Pa, there will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Harris township, in said county, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1883,

at 2 o'clock p m, the following described Real Estate, late of John Irvin, deceased:

A valuable farm situate about three (3) miles east of Boalsburg, containing 234 acres, 103 perches, and now occupied by Lot Kimport. The land is in a high state of cultivation, has a large frame house and a large barn erected thereon, delicious mountain water conveyed to the door in pipes, and a large orchard of choice fruit. About eighty acres next the mountain is covered with excellent white pine, chestnut and oak timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—Five per cent of the purchase money to be paid when the property is struck off, one third of the balance on the confirmation of the sale, one third in one year and one third in two years there after, the two latter payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage upon the premises.

Aug2tf JOHN I. THOMPSON, Jr.,
Lemont, Pa., July 30, '83. Trustee.

THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The democratic voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding the general election for their districts on Saturday, August 11, 1883, to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at two o'clock, p. m, and close at six, p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above time will meet in the Court House at Bellefonte on Tuesday August 14, at two o'clock, p m, to nominate one candidate for Associate Judge, one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for County Surveyer, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may demand.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte N W	2	Gregg S P	5
S W	3	N P	1
W W	1	Haines E P	2
Milesburg	1	W P	2
Millheim	2	Halfmoon	1
Unionville	1	Harris	3
Howard Boro	1	Howard	1
Philipsburg 1st W	1	Huston	1
2d W	2	Liberty	1
3d W	1	Marion	2
Benner	3	Miles	5
Boggs	4	Patton	1
Burnside	1	Penn	3
College	2	Potter N P	3
Curtin	1	S P	4
Ferguson O P	3	Rush	3
N P	4	Snowshoe	3
Spring	4	Walker	4
Taylor	1	Worth	2
		Union	1

The committee holding the delegate elections and the rules will be published next week.

W. Miles Walker, Sec'y. WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

Mr. Jas. W. Rewalt, Wrightsville, Pa., says: I suffered from dyspepsia and heartburn, which Brown's Iron Bitters entirely relieved."

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—Will be sold at public sale, at the late residence of John Heimbach, dec'd, in Potter township, Saturday, August 18, 1883, the following valuable real estate, bounded and described as follows:

Two lots of ground, one thereof beginning at a post, thence north 33° east 55 perches to stones, thence south 58° east 19½ perches to stone, thence south 33½° west 46 perches to stones, thence north 78° west 2-5 perches to post, thence south 49° west 8 perches to a stump, thence north 60° west 15 perches to place of beginning. Containing SIX acres and twelve perches, thereon erected a house and stable and other outbuildings.

And the other thereof bounded on the north by Simon Ruble, on the east by Daniel Fleisher, on the south by M. Ulrich, containing four acres, more or less, no buildings.

Terms of sale.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year, and the balance in two years with interest, the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 p. m.

ADAM KRUMRINE, Executor.

WHEAT AND GRASS
BEAT AND GRASS

PHOSPHATE

$25 PER TON.

☞This is a real Ammoniated Bone Super-phosphate which we alone produce by means of special advantages in manufacturing.

$25.00

Per ton of 2,000 Pounds. On Cars or Boat in Philadelphia. Guaranteed Analysis printed on each Bag.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR. ADDRESS

BAUGH & SONS,

Sole Manufacturers

20 SO. DELAWARE AVE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

26july 1m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Michael Shultz dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. L. RISHEL,
2aug6t Adm'r Farmers Mills, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre County there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in the borough of Millheim on Friday, August 17, 1883, at 1 o'clock p. m the following described real estate late the property of John Keen, deceased.

No. 1. Consists of a valuable tract of FARM LAND situate in the township of Penn, two miles west of the borough of Millheim on each side of the Old Fort and Mifflinburg Turnpike, containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES, neat measure, survey thereof to be made before day of sale. Upon this tract there are THIRTY acres of white pine, chestnut and oak timber, a Two Story Frame Dwelling House built only two years ago, with good barn and other outbuildings, there is a large ORCHARD of choice fruit, farm well watered by good springs, land in excellent condition. The crops in the ground are reserved. No better farm in the county.

No. 2 Consists of two pieces of ground in the borough of Millheim, and marked in the general plan of said town as lots Nos. 9 & 12, each containing in breadth along Main street forty nine and one-half feet. On these lots is erected a fine large HOUSE AND SHOP.

Nos. 4 & 5 consist of TEN ACRES OF BUILDING LOTS, in the borough of Millheim, one half thereof being in the western part of said borough and the other half in eastern part, both being specially adapted for building purposes.

Possesion of these several tracts to be given on or before April 1, 1884.

TERMS: Five per cent of purchase money to be paid when property is knocked down, one third of residue cash upon confirmation of sale, one third in one year thereafter with interest, and the remaining one third at the death of Mary Keen, widow of decedent, with interest thereon to be paid her annually. Said two last payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

HENRY KEEN, Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE.—Will be sold at public sale at the late residence of John K. Runkle, dec'd, in Potter township, Saturday, August 4: 2 work horses, 4 years old. 2 2-year old colts, 3 milk cows, two of them are fresh, the other will be in a few weeks. 2 heifers, 2 spring calves, 15 head of sheep, 1 sow and pigs, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 2-horse sled, sleigh, wheelbarrow, grindstone, 2 harrows, hay rope, fanning mill, thrashing machine and strap, grain drill, hayhook and rope, buggy pole, Excelsior reaper, cornplanter, cornscraper, 2 1-horse cultivators, 4 pairs flynets, 2 sets front gears, single harness, double harness, pair tugharness, 4 pair heavy gears, collars, bridles, &c. Also household goods. Bedsteads and other furniture, 2 iron kettles, chopper machine, and many other articles. Sale to begin at 1 p. m.

LUCINDA RUNKLE, Adm'r.
D. R. Swectwood, Auc'r.

HOW MANY MILES DO YOU DRIVE? THE ODOMOTER WILL TELL

This instrument is no larger than a watch. It tells the exact number of miles driven to the 1-1000th part of a mile; counts up to 1000 miles; water and dust tight; always in order; saves horses from being over-driven; is easily attached to the wheel of a Buggy, Carriage, Sulky, Wagon, Road Cart, Sulky Plow, Reaper, Mower, or other vehicles. Invaluable to Liverymen, Pleasure Drivers, Physicians, Farmers, Surveyors, Draymen, Expressmen, Stage Owners, &c. Price only $5.00 each, one third the price of any other Odometer. When ordering give diameter of the wheel. Sent by mail on receipt of price, post paid. Address

McDONNEL ODOMOTER CO.,
2 North La Salle St., Chicago.
☞Send for Circular. 26july 2[illegible]m.

CUMMINGS HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial.

26june tf

DOLL & MINGLE,

Boots and Shoes.

—*Largest Stock—Lowest Prices,*—

All Goods Bought Direct From Manufactures----

Reynold's Bros. Fine Shoes,
D Armstrongs Rochester Shoes,
Mens Fine Shoes.

WE GUARANTEE EVERYTHING WE RECOMMEND.

No 10 Brockerhoff Row.

Bellefonte, P

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the
CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

Goldsmith Bro's

NO TROUBLE

TO SHOW GOODS.

In this spirit all visitors are received at the

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE

STORES

Whether you intend to purchase or are only

"LOOKING TO SEE WHERE YOU CAN DO THE BEST."

In fact the better a person is acquainted with prices and goods elsewhere, the more certain

WE ARE TO SECURE THEIR PATRONAGE

Nothing is better known to the community at large than that for low prices and excellent variety of goods that we

TAKE THE LEAD

Over and Above All Other Competitors.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS,

Merchant Tailoring,

Gents Furnishing Goods,

HATS & CAPS,

TRUNKS & SATCHELS,

Also Manufacturers of the celebrated "Bee Hive Overalls,"—Best in the World.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORES!

Bellefonte, Pa.

N. B.—Don't lose sight of the fact that we are still retailing carpets 25 per cent cheaper than they can be bought less where

As some of those to whom we have sent the Reporter in good faith for a number of years have seen fit to disregard our requests for at least part payment, we are obliged to strike their names from our list, unless heard from in 2 or 3 weeks, as becomes persons of honor and honesty.